Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,042—New Series. BOMBAY:— WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1894.

PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday, 2 P.M. 1894.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st April.
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	28th „
B.I. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	R. G. Murray	5th May.
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	12th „
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th „
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	25th May.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	1st June.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	8th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	15th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	22nd „
B.I. GANGES	4206	800	G W Atkinson	29th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. Weighell	6th July.
B.I. MASSILIA	4902	1000	L. M. Wibmer	13th „
† ASSAM	3090	500	T. Leigh	20th „
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	27th „

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

April 18th	May 2nd	May 16th	May 30th
June 13th	June 27th	July 11th	July 25th

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th May.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,351	350	9th June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st April.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. CASTORE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 9th, 1894.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF LONDON	R. C. Warden.	3212	about 17th May.

THESE STEAMERS, which are lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and have all the latest improvements, carry a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck amidships. Baths, Punkahs and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th March, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th May, 1894, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ARABIA	3,514	Geo. Read	April 19.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 8.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, April 6, 1894.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 24th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 19th April, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 21st April, or on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAPAN," 2,440 tons, on the 19th April, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 10th May, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th April, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

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BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

AERATED WATERS.

KEMP & Co., Ld., have completed the erection of their New Machinery for the manufacture of these Beverages, and of their non-Alcoholic Wine, on an extensive scale, and their factory complete in all its departments is now open to inspection.

THE AERATED WATERS NAMED BELOW CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
SODA, POTASH, LEMON,
AND
PRIME GINGER-ALE,

In perfection, free from every trace of metallic contamination, and purified by

A MOST PERFECT SYSTEM
OF
FILTRATION THROUGH CHARCOAL.

While all the following Waters are of a generally superior character, almost each has some feature which stamps it with special excellence:—

	Per Doz.
SODA-WATER.—This possesses in a high degree the pungency without the rough acidity of the Carbonic Dioxide Gas, and with its high effervescent power and brilliant transparency may be taken as a type of what Soda-water should be .... Rs.	0 12
AERATED WATER has all the pungency and rough Acid flavour of the Gas, and is specially adapted for mixing with light wines, syrups, &c.	0 12
TONIC-WATER.—The celebrated Quinine Beverage, Flavoured with the flowers of the Bigarade Orange, has a delicacy of its own, far superior to that of any other Tonic-Water	1 0
AROMATIC GINGER-ALE.—This delightful Drink is a real acquisition to the dinner table. We contend that it is superior to that of every other maker. It is non-alcoholic.	1 0
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GINGERADE.—A time-honoured pungent Beverage and a good functional stimulant...	1 0
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LITHIA WATER.—A valuable beverage when taken under medical advice	1 0
SELTZER WATER.—Equal to the fresh produce of the spring	1 0

Bottles Charged Extra.

Consumers of Aerated Waters are recommended to Cool the Beverages before opening;
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Open and decant gently *on ice*.
Thus only can the pungency be preserved.

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CHEMISTS, BY APPOINTMENT, TO
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A powerful Disinfectant and Antiseptic.
TREACHER'S CARBOLIC DISINFECTANT POWDER.
(Guaranteed 15 c/o.)

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Measurement Required:—HEIGHT, NECK, CHEST, AND SLEEVE.

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WELLS' ROUGH ON PREPARATIONS.

Rough on Corns, Rats, Itch, Cough, Piles, Rats, Mother Swan's Syrup, &c.
Brain and S. Pills, Buchubaiba, Injection Fleur, Hair Balsam, Health Renewer, Leaurel Oil,

AGENTS:
F. S. MADON & Co., 170, Shaik Memon Street, near Jooma Musjid, Bombay.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
PHOSPHORUS PILLS,
AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., Ld., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

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This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards hosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasrot-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa*, *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True Damiana* Plant which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
Appointed Agents.—Bombay, TREACHER & Co.; F. W. MADON & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co. Poona, TREACHER & Co. Allahabad, LYELL & Co. Umballa and Kasauli, BALL, HOBSON & Co. Rangoon, DE SOUZA & Co.

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APPLIANCES UNEQUALLED FOR RELIABLE & ECONOMICAL WORKING.

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WATCHES not Manufactured for BUBBLE REPUTATIONS, but Manufactured on sound and honest Scientific principles to take prominent places as STANDARD GENUINE CHEAP WATCHES.

THE POOR MAN'S WATCH.

THIS is a Watch we have Specially Manufactured to meet the requirements of those who do not care to indulge in the luxury and advantages of the excellence of the higher grades and classes of Watches. Its external appearance is very matter of fact; as a glance at it is sufficient to carry conviction to any mind of its intrinsic worth and strong character. The Mechanism is the most Perfect of its kind. It has an exceedingly strong Lever movement and is Jewelled in all essential parts, a perfect balance, and Guaranteed to keep time in any Climate. It has Stout Hands and a Bold Dial, and though the Dial reports the fact of its being the property of a POOR MAN, we nevertheless feel sure that even a MILLIONAIRE would not be ashamed to use so excellent a time-keeper notwithstanding its humble appearance.

Watch, complete in a Neat Case, with Spare Glass and Mainspring, and sent Post Free at Our Risk to any part of India and Burmah for .... Rs. 16-8.

FOR Rs. 12-8 We can Supply a Similar Watch to above, but with the English Key winding system, and without the Name, "POOR MAN'S WATCH," on Dial.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS,
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OVERLAND TRUNKS.
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THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH.

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H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

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PAINLESS AMERICAN DENTISTRY.

DR. LOUIS J. BISCHOFF,
LATE OF PHILADELPHIA.

1st Prizeman (Gold Medal) for Artificial Teeth, and late Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry in the Pennsylvania Hospital of Dental Surgery.

Speciality: Crown, Bar, and Bridge Work, or Artificial Teeth without Plates.

Artificial Teeth made on the latest American principles Gold and Enamel fillings. Painless Extractions.

Consultations free.

For appointment, &c., call or address

WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

FROM THE
CEYLON "INDEPENDENT,"
September 14th, 1892.

"Dr. L. J. Bischoff, after studying Dental Surgery for Six years under the celebrated Dr. Uriah Kirk, of Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, graduated from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1881, carrying off the Gold Medal for Artificial Teeth in that year.

"In recognition of the distinguished position achieved by him, he was elected Demonstrator of Prosthetic Dentistry for the College, a position which he retained until '84.

"There being a call in Europe for men skilled in the profession to introduce American developments of scientific dentistry, Dr. Bischoff travelled to London, Paris, Berlin, Genova and Mascow, lecturing on and giving Clinical demonstrations on the Art of Dental Surgery. Of late he has been carrying on the same work in England.

"Ceylon has, it would seem, been most fortunate in securing the services of so eminent and skilful a Dentist."

Dr. BISCHOFF will shortly Visit BELGAUM, DHARWAR, BELLARY and other Towns in South India.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN to All Members of the Professional, Commercial, Planting and Railway communities, as well as Government Servants.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives.

For Report and Rules, etc., Apply to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TIVOLI THEATRE.

THE WILLARD OPERA COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT! WEDNESDAY, 18TH APRIL.
Planquette's Phenomenal Success,
"PAUL JONES."
THURSDAY.—MRS. OTHELLO.
By the late FRED. LESLIE.
For this night only,
THE GREAT CART WHEEL DANCE.
FRIDAY.—UTOPIA.
On a scale of unequalled magnificence.
SATURDAY & MONDAY, 21st & 23rd APRIL,
"THE GAIETY GIRL."

This marvellous production has beaten the Theatrical Record in London, hundreds being turned away nightly from the date of its production to the time of the last Mail leaving; it was only licensed by the Lord Chamberlain at the Eleventh hour (the license had not arrived when the doors were opened) after the Bathing Scene had been considerably modified: altogether its Record is Sensational. The part of the Reverend Brierly being turned into Dr. Brierly at the desire of the Prince of Wales.

MR. HALL'S BENEFIT,
TUESDAY, 24TH APRIL.

THE MAGIC FLORAL BOWER,

Near THE GAIETY THEATRE,

In the place of Eve's Floral Bower, comprises and illustrates a GRAND OPTICAL WONDER and DELUSION of the 19th Century, never before witnessed in India.

It is a Scientific Show put together to please and Puzzle the Sight and Brain to Entire Satisfaction.

Open EVERY EVENING from 5 to 12 P.M.

Admission: 8 Annas.

THE MacIVER CHARTERED S. S. "INDRA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 Cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within Three Days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, April 16, 1894.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer GERMANIA, from NEW YORK, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer and are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and also to take DELIVERY of their GOODS alongside the Steamer in the Stream, failing which the Goods will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

All claims must be presented to the Captain before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

RALLI BROTHERS.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.
CHALLENGE CUP RACES.

THE THIRD RACE of the Season will be SAILED on SATURDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC VISITING the SPORTS on the Oval THIS DAY and TO-MORROW are informed that 1st and 2nd Class Ticket-holders should Enter the Enclosure from the Queen's and those holding 3rd Class Tickets from Mayo Road.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, 18th April, 1894.

LOSS OF CURRENCY NOTES FOR RS. 4,000. REWARD OF RS. 500.

NOTICE is hereby given that our Man, named GOKULJEE BHOJRAJ, while going to pay Rs. 6,000 to the Customs Office, Salt Department, yesterday, went to the Shop of one Mooltani Mithalal Dwarkadas, in Chippiwada, without the Fort of Bombay, to get Bombay Currency Notes exchanged for those of the Calcutta Currency, and that while so Exchanging the Notes, he LOST Four Currency Notes of Rs. 1,000 each, either in the Shop of the said Mooltani Mithalal Dwarkadas or on the said Chippiwada. Any person finding the same or giving any information that may lead to the recovery of the same will be given the above reward on applying to the Undersigned.

SEWARAM KHUSALCHUND.
ADDRESS:—Sewaram Khusalchund, Bhooleshwar Market, Bhooleshwar Road.

PARENTS wishing to place their DAUGHTERS in a good ENGLISH SCHOOL, where Home Comforts and a Mother's Care are combined with Sound instruction and Careful Training for Domestic or Commercial life, should apply to Mrs. DAVIS, Girls' Upper School, Redditch.

TERMS—Very Moderate.

Situation—Exceedingly Healthy and Bracing.

ASQUITH & LORD,

HIGH CLASS TAILORS,
SHIRT MAKERS,
HOSIERS AND HATTERS.
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that DHOBI KESHOW DAJEE has Contracted to SELL All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Loharchall Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 150 Square Yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 1170, New No. 6905, Old Survey No. 1152, and New Survey No. 1767, and by the Collector of Assessment under Ward C. No. 991, and Street Nos. 177 and 179, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by a Gully partly in the use of the said Vendor and partly in the use of the adjoining property of Kulian Kanjee, on the West by the property of Vishvanath Moroba Wardhey, on the North by a Compound of the said house, and the property of Purshotum Ramchundra, and on the South by a public passage.

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby requested to make the same known to the Municipal Commissioner, or to the Undersigned, at his Office, No. 34, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

JEHANGIR DORABJI,
Purchaser's Solicitor.
Bombay, 16th April, 1894.

NOTICE is hereby given that NARAYAN WITHOBA, MORESHWAR WITHOBA, BAPOOJEE MADHOWRAO, RAMRAO BAPUJEE, PANDHARINATH SADASIVA and others have Contracted and Agreed to SELL to GOOLAM MAHOMED SHURFOODEEN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, All that piece or parcel of Land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, chawl or range of buildings standing thereon, situate opposite to the Mungaldas Nathoobhai's Cloth Market, in the Green Market, outside the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifteen square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, formerly under No. 339, and now under Ward Nos. 128 and 129, and Street Nos. 81 and 1, and are Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 100, in the name of Pandoorang Culliansett, and are bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the East partly by the public drain and partly by a House belonging to Ragoo Meeva, on or towards the West by the Public Road called Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the North by the House formerly belonging to Gocul Bhoodur Patell, deceased, and now of Dorabjee Bomanjee, and on or towards the South by the House formerly belonging to Gulloo Dalput and now of Chanildas Muncha Judia.

All persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale or otherwise against the said property or any part thereof, are requested to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 30, Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim.

CRAWFORD, BURDER, BUCKLAND & BAYLEY,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

WALL CLOCKS.
LATEST ADDITIONS.

SUITABLE FOR HALLS, LIBRARIES, OFFICES, SCHOOLS.

	Rs.
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, made to our special order and design .... Rs. 45, Rs. 85, and	95
Winding Monthly, 10 inches dial, with self-acting Calendar on a second dial of 10 inches	110
Winding Weekly, Lever Clocks, Octagonal	28

The above Clocks are made to our special order, and have all been thoroughly tested and regulated, and as a guarantee of their excellence, our name has been impressed on the dial plate.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
Chronometer, Watch and Clock Manufacturers,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form).
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCH and MARINE CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.—Our Repair Department is in the hands of specially trained and experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a worldwide reputation. Our prices are uniform and the lowest compatible with the best workmanship. We defy competition.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers and Watchmakers, Bombay and Poona.

NEWEST PATTERNS in Gents' Silver Studs and Links. Shirt Studs, Re. 1-8 per Set; Links, Rs 2-8 per Pair; and Full Links, Rs. 4-8. Large Variety.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

BUTTON-HOLE MACHINES at Extra Value for our V. S. I. F. Machines. Most perfect.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co.

£1,766,81[illegible] NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay or Calcutta.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

WANTED, LADIES and MEN, as ASSISTANTS, to be Generally Useful in a Shop. Apply to "A.," care of this Office.

WANTED, AGENTS, in Up-country, for the SUN LIFE OFFICE. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE SALMON and Co., Ld., Chief Agents, Bombay.

WANTED, a Competent DRAUGHTSMAN, having knowledge of Surveying, Levelling and Estimating. Apply, stating Salary required, and forward ing Copies of Testimonials and Specimen Drawing, to the STATE ENGINEER, Bhavnagar.

WANTED, CHILD'S PONY; must be Small and Quiet. Address, stating Price and Particulars, "C.," care of this Office.

PROOF READER.—WANTED, a thoroughly Practical PROOF READER. Salary Rs. 80. SUPERINTENDENT, Government Press, Allahabad.

OUR GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb., Guaranted Pure and Unadulterated, and being daily Roasted and Ground in closed Cylinders, the fine Aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort; and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, near Crawford Market, Bombay.

MESSRS. V. FUCILE & Co., HAIR-DRESSERS and PERFUMERS, have just received a Fresh Supply, by last Mail, of Highly Scented Perfumeries Soaps, Hair Dyes of different shades, Eau Fountain de Jouvance (Golden Hairwash), Hairnets for the Front and Back hair, and all other kind of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen. A Trial Order is respectfully Solicited.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—English-made CHIMING CLOCKS in handsomely decorated Mahogany and Gilt Cases; Chiming four Quarters an eight and Westminster Bells, and Striking hours on loud Gong.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

MESSRS. BATH & Co., of Worli, Cleveland Hill, Dadar, Bombay, near Dr. Batliwala's Dispensary, will Supply FRESH FISH, &c., to Up-countries, Hotels, &c., on Shortest Notice.

COLLECTORS of BUTTERFLIES and MOTHS WANTED, in Quetta, Aden, Karachi, Bombay or any other part of South India. Prompt cash payments.—ERNEST SWINHOE, Avenue House, Oxford, England.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr Pestonji every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

MATHERAN.—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This Cool, Comfortable, and Well-known Hotel is NOW OPEN. Cuisine unsurpassable. It is centrally situated near the Library, Superintendent's Office, and Churches, and not far from the Gymkhana.

TO BE LET.—Large and Cheerful ROOM, in the Fort; Best Situation. Bath-room and Water laid on. Apply "LEGIS," care of this Office.

TO LET AT MATHERAN.—"JEEWAJI Hall".—A Large and Very Comfortable BUNGALOW, fully furnished, situated in the most central part of Matheran, near the GYMKHANA, the RUGBY HOTEL, the CHURCH, &c., and commanding a very excellent View of the Sea and Bombay Harbour. For Rent, Accommodation and other particulars apply to SORABJEE JEHANGIER & SONS, at Poona Hotel, Poona, or Rugby Hotel, Matheran.

LANOULI.—To LET, PART of a Furnished BUNGALOW, at the above Station. For particulars apply to "A. B.," care of Post Master, Lanouli.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, for Six Months, from about the Middle of May, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, fully Furnished, Fine Bed-Rooms, and Stabling for Eight Horses. For Rent and further Particulars, apply to CECIL GRAY, Mount Pleasant Road.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

ART POTTERY.—Useful and Ornamental Articles in Large Variety at Cheap Prices.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—WALER GELDING, Horse Artillery Caster, used to Light Horse Drills. Free from vice; up to any weight; 16 hands. Cheap. Apply "J.," care of this Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

PEARSE'S SPECIALITES—For the Hot Climates.—Best Fruit Syrups, of Rose, Raspberry, Lemon and Pineapple Flavour. Per Quart As. 10; per Pint, As. 6.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

GENTLEMAN desires a SITUATION as TRAVELLING COMPANION. Is well up in Continental Languages and has first class References. Apply "TRAVELLER," care of this Office.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

SOLUTION of EXCHANGE PROBLEM, by Mr. VRILL. Price Re. 1; with postage Re. 1-1. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 Postage Annas 4.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A Very Fine Assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington, and Super Union is now being offered by JOHN ROBERTS and Co. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets, made to measure.

NEW MODEL HALL TYPE-WRITER, Just to hand. Great improvements have been made this Writer; easy to learn. Price only Rs. 100. This can also be had in Gujerati Type.—BLOOMFIELD and Co. 24, Medow Street, Bombay.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Goilkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the Advertisement appearing in the *Bombay Gazette* of Friday last, the 13th instant, that Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. would SELL by AUCTION, on FRIDAY next, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., at their SALE ROOM, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow Street, Fort, in one lot under the direction of C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, High Court, and Assignee of the Estate of GUNPUTRAO ATMARAM and ANUNRAO ATMARAM, all the right, title, interest and claim, if any, of the said insolvents in or to amongst other properties the property fourthly therein described as follows:—

"4. Mohunvady or Ginger's Stable, situate at Girgaum or Pallow Road, with buildings thereon now standing in the name of Sadanund Shreecrustnajee." Notice is hereby given that the above named insolvents have no right, title or interest of any kind in said property. That the said Sadanund Shricrustnajee is the absolute owner of the said property. If after this intimation any person purchases the said property he will do so at his own peril and risk.—Dated this 16th day of April 1894.

KHUNDERAO MOROJEE,
Attorney for Sadanund Shreecrustnajee.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 506 OF 1888.

HARSAMUL BULDEVDAS, of Hatrus, in Allyga Zilla, Marwadi Inhabitant, and MADHOWRAM BULDEVDAS, of Bombay, Marwadi Inhabitant, carrying on business together in Partnership under the Name of HARSAMUL MADHOWRAM, at Katha Bazar, without the Fort .... Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

NAROTUM HUNSRAJ, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Withalwady, without the Fort of Bombay .... Defendant.

AND

DEEPCHAND NIHALCHAND, of Bombay, Hindoo Broker, residing at No. 13, Champa Gully, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay. Transferee.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 8th day of January, 1889, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on SATURDAY the 21st day of April, 1894, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs, Harsamul Buldevdas and Madhowram Buldevdas, and of their Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, and of the abovenamed Defendant, Narotum, Hunsraj, or any of them in all that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Withalwady on the north side thereof in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 83 and No. 82, and now under Ward No. C 1630 and Street Nos. 71, 73, 75 and containing by admeasurement two hundred and thirty four square yards and one-third of another square yard, be the same little more or less and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage for passing and repassing, on or towards the West by the property of Parsee Dossabhoy Jewanjee and lately of the said Narotum Hunsraj, on or towards the North by a public passage and on or towards the South by the said Withalwady Street, which said premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the said Narotum Hunsraj and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferee, Deepchand Nihalchand, No. 89, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 17th day of March, 1894.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES ......Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS AS UNDER:—
2 Months at 5 per cent. per annum.
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Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
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J. NEUBERG,
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities,
(Fresh Case Just Opened Out),
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SMOKING TOBACCOS,
of All Brands,
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J. NEUBERG,
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J. NEUBERG,
BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes,
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J. NEUBERG,
TABLE LINEN,
Towels, Sheeting, &c.,
(Sole Agent, Basel Mission),
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J. NEUBERG,
COTTAGE PIANOS,
Carpets, Bath Tubs,
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COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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SECOND PAMPHLET.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

THE
GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION
AND THE
OFFICIAL REPORTS.
January 1894.

With the APPENDICES giving the LIST of the KILLED, the Military, Naval, and Volunteer Posts throughout the City.

Summary of the Trials at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

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PRICE: 4 Annas.
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ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
Rs. 80
PER ANNUM WILL SECURE

Rs. 10,000 on DEATH;
Rs. 10,000 on PERMANENT TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 5,000 on PERMANENT PARTIAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 60 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT;
Rs. 15 WEEKLY during TEMPORARY PARTIAL DISABLEMENT.

Proposal Forms and Information readily supplied by
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Secretary.

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UNIFORM RATES FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE ASSURERS.

UNDER the LONDON and LANCASHIRE'S revised Indian rates, Assurances may be obtained for a lower Premium than is elsewhere charged for

POLICIES ISSUED FREE FROM DEBT.

ATTENTION is directed to the many liberal features of the Company and particularly to its new Endowment Assurance Scheme, and to the SPECIALLY advantageous terms now granted to Officers of the Army and Navy.

The financial position of the Company is of the highest order.

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FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.
FUNDS ....£10,695,969.
REVENUE ....£ 2,650,872.

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891,
£1,936,495.

RATES LOW CONDITIONS LIBERAL
FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES
accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.
Further Concessions to Policy-Holders.
For further Particulars, apply to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,
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Agents.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1894.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1894 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort

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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws, which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage, which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labelled thus,
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS, LONDON.
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Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 60, High Holborn, LONDON.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
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SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
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ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

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HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

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INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
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HEAD OFFICE:
65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:
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THE BANK receives FIXED DEPOSITS for one year at 4½ per cent. Interest, and CURRENT DEPOSITS on TERMS which may be learned on Application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

R. KENNEDY,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Fund.................................$ 42,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager*.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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BAKER AND CONFECTIONER,
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ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent Self-acting Hood, folding Steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
[illegible]		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,147½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	98
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	5,000 2,000 3,000	100 100 100	100 50 10	10 p. c.	185to160 65 to 70 15 to 17
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	6[illegible]
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£[illegible]
National Bank o India	40 000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	£25
MISCELLANEOUS.				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 15	10 7½	300 225
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	4,000	100	100	10	100
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	4[illegible]
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In Liquidation				
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 300	4,800
Do. New Issue	500	875	625	Rs. 75	1,200
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	72
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	600	600	8 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 75	1,300
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	5
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	25
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	300
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1 500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	130
Jehangir B Karani & Co. Ld	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	107
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	Rs.23-12	305
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	500	30	150
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	8
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 16	100
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	90
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	85
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,3[illegible]
Soundy & Co.	1,600	100	100	9	50
Treacher & Co	2,000	500	100	20	980
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	40
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	all 100 25	5	19xd
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly Rs.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1300
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	18 pr. ct. dvdRs80	980
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	90	26
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	11	225
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	500	250	250	dvd 45	285
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs.7	132½
Brauls Cawnpor Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		107½
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	14	207½ 195
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	290
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,260
English Press and Manfg	400	250	...	Nil	105
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,100
French	300	500	all	Nil	410
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	50	3	450
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	4	115
Khangaum	240	450	450	Nil	375
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	83	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	100
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	392½
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Nil	540
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	435
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	48
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	59
[illegible]nd and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	[illegible]00	180	1,80[illegible]
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	515
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	16 ...	220 215
Volkart		1,001	1000	Rs. 0	985
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	30	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Rs. 15	445
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	46
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	5 0	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	300
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	120
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,075
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	760
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	590
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	540exd
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	390
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	315xd
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	375
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	480
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	340
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs.30dvd	845
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	4	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	2 Rs. 1	500
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	265
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,135xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct	510
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	---	250		120
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	810
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	605
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	30	605
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,030	1,000	Rs. 30	550
Leopold	3,500	100	103	15per ct.	145
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	600
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	760
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,575
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. c	1,535
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,560
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	117½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,500	100	100		
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	p[illegible]
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	75
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	405
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Nil	317½
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,200
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	775
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	...	1,305
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	540
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	150
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	155
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	430xd
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	250
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	500

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	27-15
China Leaf	,,	27-9 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	27-3
Do. do. new	,,	27-0
Australia do.	,,	27-9
Bombay do.	,,	27-11
English Sovereigns	,,	17-10
Do. Dragons	,,	17-9
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	88-12
Do. 17½ do.	,,	89
Carolus Dollars	,,	195 Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	180
re-Francs	,,	310

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Victoria Anglo-Vernacular School, Framji Cowasjee Hall, 5 p.m.
Evening Sports on the Oval, 9-15 p.m.
Willard's Opera Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Magic Floral Bower, Boree Bunder.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Queen Louise and Indra entered, and the steamers King Arthur, Hoseinee and Sabarmati left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Assam and Vasna entered the dock yesterday, and the steamer Pachumba left it on Monday, and the steamer Hannou yesterday.

THE LEGAL PROFESSION.—Mr. Furdunjee Sorabjee Jehangir was yesterday admitted as a member of the Bombay bar.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday, the 23rd instant.

DAMAGING PUBLIC PROPERTY.—Superintendent McDermott, in his report to the Commissioner of Police yesterday, stated that the stone seat on the Khote foot-path, at Chowpathy, was found broken on Monday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

INJURED BY A SODA-WATER BOTTLE.—On Monday night, at 8 o'clock, Bhickoo Bappoo, a Hindu, aged thirty-five years, was pasting labels on the bottles, at his master's soda-water manufactory, at Clark Road, when one of the bottles burst, inflicting a wound, about six inches long, across the right eye.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE.—The following programme will be played by the Band of St. Mary's College at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6 p.m., to-morrow (Thursday):—

March	Dame Blanche	Boildieu.
Selection	Norma	Bellini.
Valse	Eldorado	T. P. Royle.
Fantasie	Luci di Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Mazurka	Liebend Treu	Fahrbach.
Galop	Dashing Steed	......

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—The president and managing committee of the Victoria Anglo-Vernacular School have issued invitations to witness the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the School, at the Framji Cowasji Institute, to-day, at 5 p.m. Mrs. Mackichan has kindly consented to distribute the prizes, and Mr. Framji Dinshaw Manockji Petit to preside. The managing committee consists of Mr. Darasha Ratanji Chichgar (president), the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad (vice-president), and the following members:—Messrs. Govurdhanram Madhavram Tripathi, Rustamji Meherwanji Master, M. H. Nazar, and Madanlal Lallubhai Munsiff, honorary secretary. Mr. Motiram is the proprietor of the institution.

ASSAULTING A CUSTOMS PEON.—Before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Salaodin Mahomed and Abdul Guni Baboo, boatmen, residing at Carnac Bunder, were charged with assaulting Ramchandra Yeshwant, a Customs peon, and deterring him from discharging his duty, as a public servant. About half-past eleven on Monday night the accused were climbing over the railings at the Bunder. The complainant, who was doing duty as the gateman, remonstrated with them for doing so. The accused thereupon abused complainant, struck him on the face, and dealt him several blows. The Magistrate, after recording the evidence of several other witnesses, convicted the first accused of using criminal force to a public servant and the second accused of disorderly behaviour. They were fined Rs. 25 and Rs. 5 respectively. The court ordered Rs. 15 out of these amounts to be awarded to complainant as compensation.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

"THE TENNENT MEMORIAL MARKSMAN'S CHALLENGE CUP" CONDITIONS.

THE match to be shot off between the 1st and 15th April yearly, distances 200, 500 and 600 yards. Seven shots and one sighting-shot at each range. Positions—200 yards standing; 500 and 600 yards, any military. Targets and marking, regulation. Ammunition, Government.

The following is the result of the Tennent Memorial Marksman's Challenge Cup fired for at Coorla on the 11th April 1894.

	200 Yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Cr Sergt H Black	23	27	22	72
Corporal F E Otto	21	23	23	67
Lieut F M English	21	23	22	66
Lieut F W English	18	21	25	64
Sergeant W H Brewer	17	25	21	63
Volunteer G V Evans	19	23	20	62
Lc Corpl J M Mason	21	22	16	59
Lc Corpl W Walmsley	17	21	18	56
Volunteer O M P Clyne	17	23	15	55
Corporal J J D Souza	14	72	11	37

The winners of the Tennent Memorial Marksman's Challenge Cup up to date have been as follows:—

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
Won in 1883 84 by Capt R S Brown	22	19	24	65
,, 1884 85 ,, Vol C Major	25	26	23	75
,, 1885 86 ,, Lieut F C Brewin	23	21	24	68
,, 1886 87 ,, Vol W Stephens	23	24	22	69
,, 1887 88 ,, Qr Mr Sergeant W Watkins	25	21	19	65
,, 1888 89 ,, Vol W Stephens	23	23	22	68
,, 1889 90 ,, Lieut T M English	24	22	20	66
,, 1890 91 ,, Corpl G F Lund	22	21	21	64
,, 1891 92 ,, Corpl G F Lund	16	25	27	68
,, 1892 93 ,, Cr Sergt H Black	23	29	27	79
,, 1893 94 ,, Cr Sergt H Black	23	27	22	72

HOMELESS LEPER RELIEF FUND.

THE following subscriptions paid into the Bank of Bombay are acknowledged with thanks:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. K. A. Mody	10	0	0
Miss Naranjee Vasudev Bapuji	5	0	3
Mr. Kharshedji Hormasji	15	0	0
Mrs. E. Carrol	25	0	0
Mr. Vajishankar Gourishankar	50	0	0
Bai Dinbai Nasarwanji M. Petit	1,000	0	0
Total	1,105	0	3
Amount previously acknowledged	1,19,699	9	2
Grand Total	1,20,804	9	5

H. A. ACWORTH,
R. M. SAYANI,
HARKISONDAS NAKOTUMDAS,
Honorary Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 17th April, 1894.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

APRIL 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bushire.
Moulmein route to Siam right.
Communication with South Brazilian offices reopened.
Mails for Madagascar and Reunion close at Mauritius at noon on Monday the 23rd instant.
Rates to Chili Bolivia and Peru are now the same by the Lisbon Cadiz route as by those through North America.
Rates to Labuan (North Borneo) via Moulmein is Rupees four Annas two via Madras is Rupees three Annas six, via Tehran Amoor is Rupees twelve Annas seven. Cable now open for traffic.

THE terms on which Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. have agreed to part with £1,000,000 Uruguyana Government bonds are 40 per cent., payable on the next Stock Exchange settlement. An option was also arranged under which the syndicate have a right to call the remaining £600,000 of bonds at the price of 45, exclusive of the August and November coupons, which is equal to 46¾ cumulative interest. The option may be exercised at any time during the current year. In other ways progress is made with the Baring liquidation, and guarantors who, a few years ago, had estimated a loss of 10 or 15 per cent. of the sums for which they became liable, are now confident of complete escape.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, releives wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE SULIVAN-NORTON CASE.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON writes to the Madras paper:—As I was not in Court when Mr. Sulivan withdrew his charge, perhaps you will be good enough to let me state in your columns—hitherto open to a detailed statement against myself—what I should have told the Magistrate had I been present before him. The letter purporting to be mine is not mine except in the sense that I signed it. It reached me in Hyderabad as from Mr. Sulivan's solicitors. I returned it with my signature. I am not responsible for its confusion of thought and language. More important is the fact that its publication is a gross breach of faith. Not only was I given a distinct assurance that it should be kept private, but I agreed willingly to a stipulation that I should not make use of it myself. I would not have consented to the introduction of the name of a third person who had nothing to do with the matter had I not believed I was signing a document which would not see the light, the terms of which—badly drawn as they are—Mr. Sulivan thoroughly understood. In justice to Mrs. Norton, permit me to state the only release which would enable me to carry out the terms of my promise to Mr. Sulivan would be release offered me voluntarily by Mrs. Norton herself. The publication of the terms of withdrawal will defeat the avowed intentions of their author. Of that publication I had no warning, and in it I have had no share. Its revelation was unnecessary and a trespass on the faith which led me to sign.

Messrs. Barclay, Morgan and Orr, reply as follows:—Mr. Norton states that he was given a "distinct assurance" that his letter of the 28th ultimo should be "kept private;" we must take leave to discredit this statement; at all events, no such assurance was given either by our client or ourselves, nor was any one authorized to give him such assurance. Mr. Norton must have been well aware that publicity of the reasons for the withdrawal was necessary in Mr. Sulivan's interest to avoid the misconstruction which might otherwise have ensued. Nor is it true that it was stipulated that Mr. Norton should not make use of the letter himself, save in so far as is provided in the 5th paragraph of his letter, and the reason for this prohibition was that Mr. Norton had threatened to make use of communications which had passed between his and Mr. Sulivan's solicitors in England and to found a plea of "collusion" thereon, and not knowing what use he might *endeavour* to make of his letter of the 28th ultimo, the paragraph in question was inserted. Although Mr. Norton was not in Court, he was sufficiently well represented, and those who represented him were aware before hand that his letter was attached to the application for withdrawal. After the application and the letter had been read, Mr. Norton's solicitor, Mr. Short, informed the Court that he had "nothing to add" as "so full and fair a statement of the circumstances" had been made by Mr. Morgan. This is somewhat inconsistent with such statement being a "breach of faith."

Mr. Yeardley Norton responds by reiterating that he had a distinct assurance that his letter of the 28th ultimo, which was written by the complainant's solicitors and only signed by him, would not be published. His brother also asserts that he obtained Mr. Eardley Norton's signature on such assurance, if he was authorized by Mr. Morgan, of Messrs. Barclay, Morgan and Orr, the complainant's solicitors, to give.

INDIAN PATENTS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed during the week ending 7th Apral, 1894, under the provisons of Act V of 1888 in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act:—Kadar Buksh, Engineer, Hindu Ice Company, Limited, Delhi, residing at the same place, for improvements in deep well pumps; George William Pitt, Locomotive Foreman, Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway, Kazipett, for a double piston balanced slide valve by which all weight is removed, for all kinds of steam engines to be called "Pitt's Patent" Robert Rickie of Messrs. Rickie & Co., Bangalore Iron Works, Bangalore City, for an improved machine for husking, decorticating and crushing seeds, grains or berries; Henry Livingstone Sulman, of London, England, analytical chemist, for improvements in the treatment of precious ores; Odilon Baltzar Hannibal Hanneborg of Urskong, in the Kingdom of Norway, Estate Owner, for improvements in ditching and tile laying machines; Henry Cecil Fellowes of Leadenhall Buildings, 1, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, merchant, and William Robert Crozier, also of Leadenhall Buildings, 1, Leadenhall Street, in the City of London, England, merchant, and Henry Ferguson, of 60, Ranelagh Road, Leytonstone, late of 10, Cleveland Terrace, Ranelagh Road, Leytonstone, in the county of Essex, England, engineer, for improvements in the extraction and preparation of the fibres of rhea and other grasses and fibrous vegetable; Platt Brothers and Company, Limited, machinists of Hartford Works, Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, England, for improvements in the machines known as cotton gins and used for cleaning or separating the seeds from cotton; the Myers Screw Propeller Syndicate, Limited, of 38 and 40, Lloyd Street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, England, manufacturers, for improvements in air propellers or fans; Thomas Toussaint Watson, District Locomotive Superintendent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Jubbulpur, Central Provinces, for an improved bullet to be called 'The Pegasees'; Richard Beaumont Walker, tea planter of the Sookerating Factory, Upper Assam, for an improved system or process for manufacturing tea, to be known as the 'Budla Beta System or process.'

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the Office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act;—Frederick Augustus Abel, of Adam Street, Adelphi, in the county of London, England, Knight, and James Dewar of No. 1, Scroof Terrace, Cambridge, in the county of Cambridge, England, Professor of Chemistry, for improvements in explosives. (Filed 29th March 1894); Alphonse Gallois of Berhampur, in the district of Moorshedabad, indigo manufacturer, for an improved method of increasing fermentation of, and produce from, indigo plant in ordinary steeping vats. (Filed 28th March 1894); James Watson of; 8 Pembridge Vilas, Bayswater, London, England, engineer, for improvements in baling presses. (Filed 2nd March 1894); Samuel Lyndhurst Parker of Belford Street, St. Kilda, in the colony of Victoria, metallic printer, for improvements in printing machinery and process in connection therewith. (Filed 26th March 1894); Robert Greig Kennedy of Amritsar, in the Punjab, British India, Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, for rajbaha module gate. (Filed 20th March 1894); George Augustus Macnutt, of No. 24, Collins Street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, Doctor of Medicine for an improved screw for woodwork and other purposes. (Filed 29th March 1894); Peter Tyrer of Cranfield Lodge, Bexly Heath, Kent, England, chemist, for improvements in postal and other tubes used for the transmission and protection of papers and other articles. (Filed 29th March 1894); Walter William Smith of the Priory Works, High Road, Lower Clapton, in the county of London, railway rug and lubricator manufacturer, for improvements in journal lubricators. (Filed 29th March 1894); William Dundas Scott Moncrief, engineer, of 14, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, England, for improvements in apparatus for he treatment of sewage. (Filed 29th March 1894); James Bigler, engineer and contractor, residing at Newburgh, in the county of Orange, and State of New York, one of the United States of America, for signal buoys. (Filed 20th March 1894); Robert Blake McVittie, junior, of Harcourt Street, Dublin, Ireland, M.D., for an instrument for the better insertion of sutures in certain operations on the intestinal canal. (Filed 29th March 1894.)

The fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the period shown against each:—Ludwig Mond, manufacturing chemist of Northwich, in the county of Chester, and Dr. Carl Langer, Ph. D., of Hampstead, N. W., in the county of Middlesex, both in the Kingdom of England, for improvements in gas batteries. (From 10th April, 1894, to 9th April, 1895; Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, Ireland, merchant, for improvements in rotary fans. (From 25th April 1894 to 24th April 1895); Carl Olof Lundholm of Stevenston, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, chemist, for improvements in the manufacture of dynamite. (From 11th April 1894 to 10th April 1895; La Societe des Generateurs a Vaporisation Instantanee (Systeme Serpollet), a Company incorporated according to the laws of France, of Paris, France, engineers, for improvements in apparatus for generating steam. (From 6th June, 1894, to 5th June 1895.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) [or within the further time allowed under section 8, sub-section (4) of the said Act], the fee herein after mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased:—Mr. T. A. Edison's invention for improvements in methods of, and apparatus for, effecting the separation of metals from their ores. (Specification filed 2nd January 1890;) Mr. T. Akitt's invention for improvements in steeping the indigo plant in the manufacture of indigo. Specification filed 7th January, 1890); Messrs. J. E. Emerson and T. Midgley's invention for improvements in and relating to, the manufacture of wire belts. (Specification filed 6th January 1890.)

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. -8 and Rs. 28.—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF APRIL, 1894.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.		WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE			RAINFALL.		
	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·759	W	3	95·0	71·4	37	...	5·89	+2·93
Agra	29·781	S W	5	102·5	73·8	37	...	2·53	+1·26
Cawnpore	29·804	W	5	102·4	69·6	50	...	1·77	...
Allahabad	29·756	S S E	6	104·8	71·3	22	...	3·98	+1·86
Jhansi	29·798	Calm	3	104·1	74·7	41	..	4·12	+2·86
Jacobabad	29·811	Calm	3	98·0	68·1	43	...	1·22	+0·27
Karachi	29·875	W S W	9	90·0	75·8	[illegible]	...	4·30	+2·73
Jeypore	29·813	N W	3	100·6	67·5	35	...	4·06	+2·60
Ajmere	29·840	N	5	95·4	70·6	31	...	2·85	+1·63
Deesa	29·849	N N W	7	103·9	71·5	25	...	2·22	+1·75
Ahmedabad	29·850	N N E	4	102·3	77·1	36	...	1·93	...
Bhuj	29·861	N W	13	100·5	73·9	58	...	0·37	—0·09
Rajkot	29·[illegible]92	N W	14	100·9	72·8	67	...	1·55	+1·06
Veraval	29·892	N N W	13	85·1	73·8	78	...	2·28	...
Neemuch	29·847	N W	8	97·8	67·7	25	...	2·41	+1·54
Indore	29·840	N	4	99·0	67·1	69	..	2·81	+1·82
Saugor	29·[illegible]74	S	5	100·4	68·[illegible]	43	0·07	4·04	+1·27
Jubbulpore	29·826	W	5	102·0	70·6	68	0·04	2·92	+0·04
Hoshangabad	29·815	Calm	2	102·4	71·6	60	0·35	6·45	+4·47
Khandwa	29·814	N W	7	103·7	76·3	27	...	1·11	—0·39
Raipur	29·[illegible]36	N N E	4	104·0	72·5	33	...	0·95	—1·73
Nagpur	29·799	E N E	4	103·8	74·6	33	...	3·42	+0·34
Amraoti	29·801	S W	4	105·2	72·8	25	..	1·57	—1·14
Akola	29·804	W	8	104·2	77·8	26	...	2·93	—0·34
Surat	29·863	N W	F	102·2	74·5	60	...	0·77	+0·53
Malegaon	29·840	N N W	8	101·9	70·2	80	...	1·86	+0·38
Bombay	29·895	E	11	87·4	77·3	82	...	1·91	+1·03
Poona	29·872	N W	9	101·5	66·4	26	...	2·54	+0·51
Aurangabad	29·836	N N W	4	102·0	69·2	28	...	5·00	...
Sholapur	29·832	N W	8	104·2	73·0	33	...	0·68	—1·63
Ratnagiri	29·904	N W	7	89·9	74·9	78	..	0·37	—0·54
Belgaum	29·874	Calm	..	95·8	63·9	45	...	7·92	+1·60
Goa	29·917	E	11	91·0	79·0	8	...	4·08	..
Karwar	29·889	N E	3	90·2	78·6	78	...	2·84	—0·36
Mangalore	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calicut	29·898	N E	7	89·3	73·5	82	0·12	13·26	+4·05
Cochin	29·905	N E	M	91·2	72·6	79	0·11	11·41	—3·53
Bangalore	29·9[illegible]2	W N W	4	93·7	68·9	65	..	4·03	—1·75
Secunderabad	29·819	N W	4	102·8	78·2	33	0·01	5·60	+2·17
Masulipatam	29·866	N N W	7	93·7	72·1	92	...	19·23	+10·54
Bellary	29·862	N W	5	102·5	76·9	39	...	1·33	—1·59
Cuddapah	29·841	S E	...	105·3	81·9	45	...	9·12	+1·95
Madras	29·862	S S E	14	83·2	79·1	83	...	23·54	—1·20
Coimbatore	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...
Trichinopoly	29·879	Clam	1	101·1	80·3	57	...	14·55	+3·65
Negapatam	29·[illegible]64	S	11	93·0	77·7	76	...	45·33	+11·96
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aden	29·973	S E	5	85·3	79·8	82	...	1·93	—0·34

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F—Fresh, S—Strong, H—Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has given way all over the conutry, the decrease being brisk to rapid in Sind, brisk in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Madras Presidency and also at Surat and Malegaon, and moderate or slight elsewhere. Readings are fairly uniform and decrease slowly from a high pressure area along the West Cost and in the south to a low pressure area in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. Gradients are moderate. Fresh north-westerly winds are blowing over Gujarat, and southerly to south-easterly breezes on the South Coromandel Coast. On the Malabar Coast the direction is north-easterly and the force is light to moderate. Over the rest of the country light variable winds obtain generally. This morning the wind velocities were above the average at Ajmere, Malegaon and Karwar. The temperature, boath day and night, varies but slightly from the normal anywhere except at Delhi, Jacobabad and Madras, where the maximum temperature is 5° to 6° in defect of the average and at Karachi, Rajkot, Akola, Surat and Secunderabad, where the minimum is 3° to 4 in excess. Allahabad, Amraoti and Cuddapah registered a maximum temperature of 105° in the shade and Jhansi, Deesa, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola and Sholapur one of 104°. The lowest temperature registered last night was 64° at Belgaum. Humidity shows a large increase at Jubulpore and Hoshangabad, and the sky is overcast at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Bombay, and partially clouded in Sind, Berar, the Central Provinces and in the Madras Presidency. Rain in light to moderate showers, has fallen at Saugor, Jubulpore, Hoshangabad, Calicut, Cochin and Secunderabad. The increase of humidity and cloud proportion in the Central Provinces indicates the probability of light local rain accompanied by thunderstorms. Light local showers with a moderate increase of wind are also likely in the North-West Provinces and also on the West Coast and in the south where humidity is rather high and cloud proportion is increasing.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 16th April, 1894.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·832
Temperature of the Air	82·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	74·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·767
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·0
General Directions of wind*	NW, NNE, NW, WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	292

* From midnight to midnight.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, APRIL 17.

Tuesday's pressure has given way over the whole of India slightly in the west of the Peninsula, and briskly to rapidly in Northern India, Chota Nagpur and Central Burma. Depressions are practically unchanged, and thunder-storms have given showers in the Central Provinces, Malabar and Bengal. Gnatong reports snow-storm, giving nearly a foot of snow. Pressure has given way rapidly in Upper India and the hill stations, and the weather is slightly disturbed. The temperature has increased, except in the Punjab, and in Rajputana it was normal or in slight excess except in North-West India where it was in moderate defect yesterday. Skies are clear in Upper India, but much clouded in the Gangetic Plain and Central Provinces. Feebly unsettled conditions continue, and local hot-weather storms hence are probable in the North-West and Central India.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 31st March, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,43,000	3,05,000	4,000	4,52,000
Or per mile of Railway	86	182	2	270
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	16,47,259	45,67,886	58,047	62,73,192
Total for 13 weeks	17,90,259	48,72,886	62,047	67,25,192
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,24,549	3,53,472	2,602	4,80,623
Per mile of Ry do.	74	211	2	287
Total to corresponding date do.	17,20,501	47,14,783	65,132	65,00,416

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 28,623
Increase to date .... ,, 2,24,767

ALL sorts of reasons are being given by the partisans of Joan of Arc why her birthday, or rather saint's day, should be substituted for the 14th of July as the National Fete Day. It is said that the anniversary of the taking of the Bastille no longer excites the same enthusiasm that it did at the beginning of the present regime. By way of still further diminishing this enthusiasm, a writer has come forward to declare that the honour of having demolished the Bastille belongs not to Frenchmen but to Germans! In support of his contention, he quotes No. 530 of Marat's "L'Ami du Peuple," in which it is asserted that the siege and capture of the famous prison "was more especially the work of foreigners, of whom the majority were Germans. Thus, says the writer in question, a hundred years ago French blood was shed in France, chiefly by foreigners, and the event is annually celebrated by Frenchmen with rejoicings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Busby, 2,107 tons, Captain P W Sherwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Stockton (14th March) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

THE s s Germania, 1895 tons, Captain W H Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (21st February) with a cargo of 45,000 cases of kerosine oil, and general. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Ralli Brothers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1071 tons, Captain C K Brown, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (5th April) with a cargo of timber. She spoke the vessel Aconcagua of Glasgow, 80 miles south of Bombay, reported all well.

THE Ship Sierra Estrella, which arrived in harbour on the 14th instant, from Newport, with coals, under the command of Captain R A Dagg, reports that she experienced very bad weather, first part unsettled of Mauritius, and then fine light winds, and calm Sea. She spoke the barque Golden Fleece of Cannanore on the 3rd instant.

THE City Line s s City of Perth, 2,605 tons, Captain John Swan, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Martine, Mrs Wright, and two children, Mrs Street, and infant, Mrs Mockler, and children, and ayah, Dr and Mrs Maidment and infant. Miss Thom, Mrs Smith and two children.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 498 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi (14th April) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain Williamson, Mr E P Henderson, Mr and Mrs Schillezze, Mr Cooke, Mr Mrs and Miss Briscoe, Mr Schofield, Mr Browne, Captain Forbes Mrs Templer, and nurse and 476 deck.

THE EXTRA STEAMER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, sailed yesterday for London via Marseilles with the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Capt and Mrs Plumer, three children and infant
Capt F H Hancock
Capt and Mrs Mercer
Mr and Mrs Stewart Forbes
Mrs A Weir
Surg G E Mckee
Col and Mrs Clark
Mrs Muir
Col L W Christopher
Lieut E W Grove
Rev and Mrs E Guilford and child
Mrs Stilwell and three children
Mr and Mrs Cotes
Miss Booth
Miss Case
Miss Bowden
Mrs Burt
Mr Day

Mrs Ezekiel and two children
Miss Byrne
Capt and Mrs Gordon
Mr Simmons
Col and Mrs Stewart
Miss Hogg
Mrs Hankin and two children
Mr and Mrs Rogers and two infants
Mrs Schilizzi
Lieut R L McAlpine Lenny
Mr and Mrs A F Turner and children
Capt G P Wyndham
Mrs Wyndham and child
Major W de B Hatton
Mr and Mrs H Meredith and two infants
Col A J F Reid
Mr T Moseley

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mrs F G R Ostreham
Mr Macleod
Col and Mrs J H Barnard
Sir Louis Hay
Mr J B Rutherford
Mr McConnel
Mrs Ramsay and inft
Lieut-Col J C Turner, RE
Mrs Carstairs
Mr Mackenzie
Mr H Colloway
Mrs Breul
Mr Giles
Mr and Mrs Fox
Surg-Lieut-Col Murphy
Mr and Mrs F Bennett and child
Mrs A M Fitzgerald
Mrs MacDonald
Mr and Mrs S S Thorburn and Companion
Mr J H Thomson
Mr F Soetbeer
Mr C Armstrong
Mr H O Ruina
Mr D Cowie
Mr Merriman
Mrs Mulock
Capt Hon O V and Mrs Lumley
Mr R H Marsham
Miss Moule
Rev C W Jackson
Col Hanford
Mr T Goodwin
Mr E P Henderson, CS
Mr Fenton
Mr S Bean
Major Routh
Mr Burn
Mr Fairfax
Mrs Fitzmaurice
Mrs C de Courcy Hamilton
Mr Horne
Mr and Mrs Ferrard

Mr and Mrs A W Briscoe
Miss Briscoe
Lord Edmund Talbot
Col Deane
Mother Mary Borgea
Mr T Webster
Capt J H de L Lacy
Mrs Kerr
Mr W H Aitkins
Rev F Shirreff
Mr J S Scott
Dr J Kelly
Sir H M Plowden
Lady Plowden
Capt A Hamilton
Mr C V Dalrymple Hay
Col Little
Mr and Mrs J Middleton
Capt C F Blaine
Mr Cecil Scott
Capt A P Williamson
Mr Mick
Mr A P Symonds
Mr and Mrs A Giles
Mr Bernt
Mrs Bovill
Mrs T M Usborne
Mrs O Wood and infant
Mr and Mrs Meiden
Mrs Kingscote
Mr A B-ith
Mr W Cole
Mr M S Ali
Mr A C Keel
Major J A Lambert
Miss Lambert
Mrs Lambert, three children and inft
Mr La Touche
Sir Roper Lethbridge
Surg-Capt R J Marcks
Hon P Playfair
Mr T G Scott
Miss Wright
Surg-Major Mawson

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Busbey (s)	Sherwood	Stockton, March 14.
	Germania (s)	Miller	New York, Feb. 21.
	Colaba (s)	Brown	Rangoon, April 5.
	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi, April 14.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi.
	R I M S Dalhousie.	Barwick	Aden.
	H M S Malabar	Tudor	Portsmouth.
	Shannon (s)	Crewe	London, &c.
	City of Perth (s)	Swan	Liverpool.

The steamer Kola, entered for loading yesterday, for Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Perth s—28 bales wool, M Laljee; 375 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 390 cwts, myrabollams, Bhanjee Jetha.
Arabia s—55 bales hemp, S Muncherjee Joshi; 1,999 cwts myrabollams, Nansee Khairaz and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Oriental s—14 bales skins, Thos H Moore and Co; 5 bales skins, and 4 bales hides, W and A Graham and Co; 8 cases woollen shawls, J Dulsakrai; 9,000 cwts linseed, 999 cwts mustardseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6 cwts Bombay ducks and 3 hogsheads chutnee, Framjee Nowrojee; 250 cwts coir yarn, L Nursey; 28 cwts mace, M Nathoo; 969 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,004 cwts niger seed, Ralli Brothers; 229 cwts olibanum, D Mowjee; 31 cwts rampatree, K M Jetha; 20 bales skins, C Jooma and Co; 119 bales skins and hides, W and A Graham and Co; 10 bales hides, Edward Bates and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, Thos H Moore and Co; 975 cwts myrabollams, B Jetha; 32 cwts gum, G Sojpall; 83 bales skins, Owen and Okell.
Shannon s—1 box gold bar (Rs 1,31,400), B Cursetjee.
Arapahoe s—20 cwts deer horns, J M Rahimtoola; 5 pots rosa oil, K Shureeff and Co; 105 cwts turmeric, M Mooljee; 1005 cwts myrabollams, W Bacher; 4 bales cotton and wool carpets, A M Goolam Hoosein; 4 cwts stuffed birds, C Sorabjee; 75 cwts turmeric, W Bacher; 86 cwts deer horns, and 125 cwts olibanum, J M Rehimtoola.

FOR GLASGOW.

Arabia s—2 bundles wollen carpets, 4 cases chinaware, and 6 cases curiosities, W and A Graham and Co; 6 cases condiments, A Bomonjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Slingsby s—660 bales cotton, 4,000 cwts rapeseed, 1,000 cwts myrabollams and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 220 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 2,000 cwts groundnuts and 21,836 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers
Arapahoe s—645 cwts bonemeal, Croft, Mody and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ailsa Craig s—210 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 2,001 cwts castorseed, F Fischer and Co; 3,250 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers
Kt of St George s—165 bales cotton, A, Blascheck and Co; 4,500 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 3,000 cwts rapeseed, and 4,500 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts groundnuts, Owen and Okell; 20 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 160 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, N Futehally and Co; 700 cwts myrabollams, O Martin and Co; 110 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Trefusis s—1,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Cameo s—10,005 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 6,757 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers; 4,000 cwts linseed, Thos H Moore and Co; 18,800 cwts linseed, Sanday and Co; 8,034 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Lord Erne s—1,756 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.
Agapanthus 4,002 cwts linseed, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arabia s—1,999 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 91 cwts gum, Eugene Meiffre.

FOR HAVRE.

Constance s—100 bales cotton, F auquet and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, F Fischer and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—1,599 cwts linseed, 300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 150 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 2,009 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Tresco s—1,000 cwts linseed and 220 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 330 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Tresco s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malacca s—200 bales cotton, P F Talati; 100 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co; 290 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 61 bales twist, and 10 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 34 cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Eaoo; 200 bales twist, and 1 case birds skins, E Noordin and Co; 20 cwts nurlovang, N Meanee; 43 cwts jerdaloo, 43 cwts kudoo, 36 cwts kismiss, 43 cwts linseed, and 117 cwts olibanum, Quan Lun Eaoo; 100 bales cotton, K Hurmookra; 70 cwts angoor, D Khuttow; 375 cwts onions, The Onion Co; 125 cwts sharkfins, L Chuttoo.
Gisela s—50 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist, Framjee, Sons and Co; 241 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 775 cwts raisins, M Hoosein.
Ganges s—79 chests opium, The Bombay and Persia S N Co.
Muke Maru s—68 bales twist, Oriental S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malacca s—15 bales piece-goods, David Sassoon and Co; 103 bales twist, and 76 bales piece-goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 bales twist, Framjee, Sons and Co; 90 bales twist, The Union Mills Co; 111 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 145 bales twist, Killick, Nixon and Co; 73 cwts angoor, D Khuttow.
Ganges s—60 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Malacca s—20 bales twist, C Bezonjee; 300 bales cotton, Anandrao Luchman; 200 bales cotton, Rustomjee Pochajee.
Muke Maru s—1 bale cotton, Lyon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 15.

Lacy, Capt, Bengal, 45th Sikhs on, leave, from Jhansi.
McKee, Surgn, Major, Ms, I M S, from Trichinopoly.
Turner, Lt Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Meerut.
Deane, Capt, Ms, 2nd Infy, from furlough, from England.

APRIL 16.

Reid, Lt Col, Bengal, 29th Punjab Infy, on leave, from Meerut.
Chesholm, Major, Bengal, 5th Lancers, on leave, from Muttra
Tibaldi, Lt, Bengal, A V D, on leave, from Meerut.
Murphy, Surgn, Lt Col, Bengal, 2-2 Goorkhas, on leave, from Dehra Dun.
Routh, Major, Ms, Suffolk Regt, on leave, from Secunderabad
Talbot, Major, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Sialkote.
Lumley, Capt, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Sialkote.
Little, Lt Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, on leave, from Calcutta.
Lambert, Major, Bengal, Queen's Bay's, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.
Hanford, Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, from Bangalore.
Juleit, Capt, Bo, R A, off leave, from Simla.
Plumer, Capt, Ms, 5th Infy H C, on leave, from Raichore.

APRIL 17.

Hancock, Capt, Bengal, 26th Punjab Infy, on leave, from Jhelum.
Mallins, Surgn Major, Ms, 1st Leinster H C, on leave, from Aurangabad.
Bell, Lt, Bengal, on leave, from Mean Meer.
Watson, Major, Bengal, 2nd Seaforth High, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Barnard, Col, Bengal, 2nd R Munster Fusirs, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Sealy, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Manchester, on leave, from Dinapore.
Usborne, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Leny, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Mercer, Capt, Bo, on leave, from Poona.
Wyndham, Capt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.
Manson, Surgn-Major, Bengal, on leave, from Lucknow.
Hawkins, Capt, Bengal, 1st Infy, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Fielden, Lt, Bo, 7th Hussars, on leave, from Mhow.
Smith, Lt, Bengal, R Scots Fusirs on leave, from Amritsar.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 16.

Gore, Major, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on leave, to Sialkote.
Combe, Capt, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on leave, to Sialkote.
Bailey, Lieut, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on leave, to Sialkote.
Smith, Lt, Bengal, Scottish Rifles from leave, from Pachmari.

APRIL 17.

Hamilton, Capt, Bengal, 25th Punjab Infy, on leave, to England.
Mathews, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Norfolk Regt, on leave, to England.
Webster, Lt, Bengal, on leave, to England.
Gordon, Capt, Bengal, 36th Sikhs, on leave, to England
Grove, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Blane, Capt, Bengal, R H A, on leave, to England.
Lacy, Capt, Bengal, 45th Sikhs, on leave, to England.
Wall, Lt, Bengal, 17th Cavy, on leave, to England.
Routh, Major, Ms, Suffolk Regt, on leave, to England.
Lumly, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Talbot, Major, Bengal, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Leith, Lt-Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Murphy, Lt-Col, Bengal, 2-2nd Goorkhas, on leave, to England
Cox, Lt, Ms, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Turner, Lt-Col, Bengal, R E, on leave, to England.
Lambert, Major, Bengal, Queen's Bay's, on leave, to England.
Hanford, Col, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, to England.
Prior, Lt-Col, Bo, Leinster Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Plumer, Capt, Ms, 5th Infy, H C, on leave, to England.
Deane, Capt, Ms, 2nd M I, on medical certificate, to Belgaum.
Hancock, Capt, Bengal, 26th Punjab I, on leave, to England.
Kellie, Capt, Ms, on leave, to Belgaum.
Reid, Lt-Col, Bengal, 29th P I, on leave, to England.
Hulton, Major, Bengal, Seaforth, on leave, to England.
Barnard, Col, Bengal, 2nd R Muns, Fusirs, on leave, to England.
Lerny, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Usborne, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
Mercer, Capt, Bo, Mil Secry to C in C Bo, on leave, to England.
Mckee, Surgn-Major, Ms, Med Staff, on leave, to England.
Wyndham, Capt, Bengal, 16th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Mawson, Surgn-Major, Bengal, on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 18th April, 1894.

1. As the General Officer Commanding has ordered that the arms of the Regiment are to be inspected by the Civil Chief Master Armourer at an early date, it is *urgently* requested that all arms and accoutrements may be returned to Head-Quarters at once.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members are requested to return to Head-Quarters at once all arms, accoutrements and saddlery in their possession.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th April, 1894.

1. The following extract from Bombay Army Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is published for information:—

"No 197.—The undermentioned have passed the examination laid down in paras 93 and 99 Army Regulations India Volume IX as noted opposite their names:—

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Corpl W F Zurhorst, Bombr H O Coates, Acting Bombr W R Aveline, H R Wyllie, H J Illsley, Gunners J P Allan, J J B Flynn, and C B Wise, 28th and 31st March, 1894, Para 93 Army Regulations, India, Volume IX."

2. The annual distribution of the prizes of the Corps will take place at the Nesbit Road, Head-Quarters, on Saturday next the 21st instant, commencing at 9 p.m., to be followed by a concert.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, April 14.)

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Col J R Wilmer, S C, Superintendent, 2nd grade, having made over charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 3rd April, 1894, preparatory to availing himself of the furlough granted in Military Department Notification dated 16th March, 1894, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the same date:—Mr G H Cooke, Depy Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Supt, 2nd grade; Capt S G Burrard, R E, Depy Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 1st grade; Mr C Wood, Assist Supt, 1st grade, to officiate as Depy Supt, 2nd grade; and Mr J S Pemberton Assist Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate as Assist Supt, 1st grade.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

It is notified that Col F Prideaux, I S C, took over charge of the Jeypore Residency from Col H P Peacock, Bengal Cavy, on the afternoon of the 31st idem.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Lieut-Col J Burne, Comdt, Malwa Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave for sixty days.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R E Greer, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade (supernumerary), passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Mr J S Forbes, Assist Storekeeper, is granted leave for six months on medical certificate.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Capt S L Craster, R E, Executive Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, is granted, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for eighteen months.

POST OFFICE.

Mr F R Fraser, Supdt of Post Offices, offg in the 2nd grade, having been granted leave on medical certificate out of India for nine months, the following acting appointments are made during his absence, or until further orders:—Mr C Currie, Supdt of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade; Mr Dorabjee M Lalkaka, Supt of Post Offices, 4th grade, on privilege leave, to act in the 3rd grade.

Rai P Anantha Charlu, Bahadur, B A, Supdt of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-five days.

The following acting appointments are made, during the absence of Rai P Anantha Charlu, Bahadur, or until further orders:—Mr G R Peter, Supt of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade, Mr Sufder Hussain Sahib, B A, to act as Supt of Post Offices, 4th grade.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 31st March, 1894, on 461 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	2,25,000	4,000	3,29,000
Or per mile of Railway	217	488	9	714
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	11,67,177	26,13,908	63,982	38,45,067
Total for 13 weeks	12,67,177	28,38,908	67,982	41,74,067
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,15,702	3,08,420	3,980	4,28,102
Per mile of Ry do.	251	669	9	929
Total to corresponding date do.	13,55,005	27,14,859	54,065	41,23,929

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 99,102
Increase to date .... ,, 50,138

THE Paris police have arrested a former singer at the Opera, a Madame Moulin, who is accused of having perpetrated an astonishing series of swindles. About fourteen years ago she retired from the stage on her marriage to a man of wealth, who was murdered under mysterious circumstances at Algiers about three years afterwards. The bulk of his fortune went to his relatives, the widow receiving only an annuity of £160. Since that time, according to the prosecution, she has, in collusion with a solicitor who was ever ready to become surety for her, been living in great style by her wits. Her favourite plan was to buy a house in a fashionable quarter, and after getting it luxuriously furnished on credit, sell it and disappear without paying. A list of houses were obtained and sold by her in this way. In each case she appeared under some fresh alias, so that for years she has remained undetected. Claims upon her for over two million francs have been sent in, among her victims having been the Magasins du Louvre, and all the great retail warehouses in Paris.

BEAUTY-CHARM.—Preferred by the Leading Beauties of the day for rendering the Skin Soft, Smooth and Velvety, keeping the complexion bright, blooming and clear and for removing black specks, unsightly blotches, &c., on the face; and the lovely clearness it imparts is simply astonishing.—2s. 6d., of MADON, SONS & Co.—Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works—

A quantity of teak scantlings of various sizes and suitable, for many varieties of work.

In lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the tents, near the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms the valuable and handsome black and teakwood household furniture, glass and crockeryware, solid mahogany billiard table with balls and cues, etc., sweet-toned cottage piano, one large and one small Jubbulpore tents, wind proof lamp, Brussels carpets, table ornaments, etc., the property of G. TURNER, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT AND ELECTRIC APPARATUS, INSTRUMENTS AND MACHINERY, in Marine Street, Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., and the following days, at 2 p.m. daily, the electric light plant apparatus, instruments and machinery, consisting of dynamos and motors, accumulators, batteries and storage cells, rheostats, arc lamps, carbons, incandescent lamps, electric table and hand lamps, wires and cables, insulators, switches, fuses, ceiling roses, lampholders, globes and reflectors, ornamental fittings, electrical bells, telephones, electrical instruments, medical and surgical instruments, portable steam-engine and other machinery, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN MUTTON STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, on the permises, by order of the mortgagees, Umba Dana and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Abdool Russool Vayedally, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of mortgage dated the 21st day of February, 1890, the following property, viz—

All that piece of Government quit and ground rent land together with the messuage or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Mutton Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No 1483, new No 8646, old survey No 976, and new survey No 4269, containing by admeasurement 166 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No 7131, and Street No 159, 161 and 163 and bounded on the east and north by sweepers passage, on the west by Mutton Street, and on the other side by a Mosque, and on the south by the house John Mahomed Banjee, and the said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE
OF ENTIRE FURNITURE & FITTINGS,
by Wimbridge, Roberts & Others,
At DADYSETT HILL, CUMBALLA,
On THURSDAY, 26th April, at 1 P.M.
Also the Whole of the Valuable Garden,
On WEDNESDAY, 25th April, at 7 A.M.,
The property of H. A. ACWORTH, Esq., C. S.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, April 18, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THE SALE of landed properties, situate at Chinchpoogly, Parel Road, and at Sewri, on account of the estate of the late Mr. Ebhram Hajee Jackaria advertised to take ploce to-day, is POSTPONED until next week.

On SUNDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tardeo Road, next to Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's bungalow, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments first-rate oil-paintings in gilt frame, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a large size cooking stove, &c, the property of JOHN PIERS, Esq, Manager, Alliance S & M Co. Ld.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

- 1 bay galloway, 8 years old, quiet to ride and drive.
- 1 powerful C. B. pony, goes in saddle.
- 1 handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
- 1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach-box.
- 1 strong pony cart with a bay pony and harness.

AUCTION SALE of Arab, Persian and Waler Horses, at Mr. Oomer Jamal Vayani's Stable, Byculla, opposite to the Byculla Club.

On SUNDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place on account of the Estate of the five deceased dealers—

About 25 Arab and Persian horses, ponies, galloways, hacks, &c.

On account and risk of Mahomed Esmail Bin Abdulla—1 horse.

On account and risk of Mahomed Bin Esmail—4 horses

On account and risk of Abdool Waheb Iwar—1 horse.

Also the property of native dealers going to their native country, consisting of racers, chargers, galloways, ponies, hunters, hacks, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Military Square, Meadows Street, opposite Messrs. Neuberg and Co., by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of Mr. Joseph N. Lobo, Lithographer, 1 large and 2 small lithographic presses by Hughes and Kimber, lithographic stones, ink, glass-door cupboard, tables, screens, chairs, &c.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of Engines, Machinery, Stores, &c., at Falkland Road, opposite to the Bapty Mill.

Under instructions from Mrs. Bapty, the Executrix of the Estate of the late Mr. James Bapty, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place.—

One pair of new compound condensing engines, capable of working up to 400 indicated horse-power, fitted with spur fly-wheel for direct driving by Manning Wardle and Co., Leeds,

2 high pressure engines, complete, cylinders 22 inch diameter, stroke 4½ inch.

Also, shafting 19 by 5, 23 by 4½, 19 by 4½, 14 by 4½, 20 by 3¾, 12½ by 3½, 19 by 4½, 20 by 2½, 19 by 1½, 20 by 1¾, 19 by 1½, 19 by 1, 18 by 1, and 18 by ½, two Hopkinson's patent valves complete, one pulley 27 in., valves, millstones, millstone lifters, pipes, ball and nuts, &c., &c.

The workmanship throughout of the two engines is of the very best make, the engines being built by first-class English firms.

The above will be on view a week before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate American organ, 10 stops, by Carpenter and Co., handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hinks' and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, 1 handsome strong-built landau in excellent condition with a powerful iron-grey waler mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, and a set of brass-mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants, &c., the property of Mr. H. DUNK.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE.
AUCTION SALE of
Valuable Household Furniture,
Made to Order,
At Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill,
On MONDAY, the 30th instant,
The Property of
J. W. BROWN, Esq.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, April 18, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF BARGES, PADOWS AND JOLLY BOAT.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Carnac and Jackeria Bunders, the undermentioned sailing vessels, forming part of the Estate of the late Mr. Hormusjee Cursetjee Dubash, by order of the Administrators of the said deceased, on TUESDAY, the 1st, and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd May, 1894, at 2 p.m.—

1 padow, Futtay Allaen, No. 3399, tonnage 27¼.
1 do Futtay Sooltan, No. 3485, tonnage 21¾.
1 do Behram Ezud, No. 4301, tonnage 37.
1 do Awaijat, No. 4621, tonnage 21 63-100.
1 do Sorab, No. 3952, tonnage 19½.
1 do Kaikhusroo, No. 3950, tonnage 27¾.
1 do Gujanan Prasad, No. 3820, tonnage 19¾.
1 do Roostum, No. 3949, tonnage 25¼
1 do Daria Bahadur, No. 4304, tonnage 34½.
1 do Fuzalay Ellaye, No. 3484, tonnage 23½.
1 do Mahaluxmee Prarsad, No. 3402, tonnage 12¾.
1 do Zalazer, No. 3951, tonnage 21.
1 do Yeswanty, No. 4334, tonnage 33½.
1 do Alli Murad, No. 4341, tonnage 48½.
1 do Mahi, No. 3708, tonnage 32.
1 do Dhakti Luxumi, No. 4261, tonnage 34½.
1 do Dowlutpersad, No. 4118, tonnage 22½.
1 do Mothi Luxmi, No. 4261, tonnage 39.
1 do Futtay Salam, No. 4346, tonnage 42¼.
1 wooden barge, Jennie, No. 4181, tonnage 47.
1 wooden barge, Kalee Nuddee, No. 3435, tonnage 46.
1 jolly boat, Rustom, No. 2661, tonnage 3 36-100.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, April 18, 1894.

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
(OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA)
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SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 17.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports Consols unchanged at par; and Indian Sterling Loan, at 109. The market rate of discount was reduced ¼ on short London Bills, and ¼ per cent. on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 1¼ per cent., all round. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. higher, at £58 11-16. The price of Bar Silver advanced 1/8d. to 29 1/8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 63¾ cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London unaltered. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on Bombay remained at 1s. 1 7-16d. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged at 99¼; Paris Exchange on London was two centimes lower, at fcs 25·15.

Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed was quoted yesterday at 34⅜s. per 416lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hamburg, tone of the market easier; Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed, 85 per cent. at 32⅞s. per 416lbs., business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk, and Hamburg, market easier; Brown Rapeseed at 30 5-8s. per 416lbs, cif, business done, shipment this and-or next month, to Dunkirk, market easier; and Linseed at 37⅜s. per 416lbs. cif, sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Antwerp, Dunkirk and Hamburg, market dull.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday; Surats and Arrivals quiet; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales; East Indians *nil*, Spot-Arrival prices were all unchanged. The day's Imports were 11,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

Cotton at Havre was half-a-franc lower, at fcs. 41¼ for "Good" Oomrawattee, and fcs. 49 for "Fine" Broach.

In New York yesterday, 7 9-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but Futures for July were 5 points lower, at 7·52 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 11,000 bales; and this season's total to date now compares as follows with the two previous years:—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts......	11,000	9,000	9,000
Two days' "	18,000	17,000	16,000
Since 1st Sept. 1893 ...	5,565,000	4,633,000	6,624,000

There has been rather more doing in our local Cotton market to-day, and the tone of the market has been steady with prices unchanged. Exporters have bought 1,000 bales, consisting of 700 Oomras, at Rs. 184; 200 Broach, at Rs. 225; and 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 210; while the Mills have taken 950 bales, say 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 175-81¼; 200 Dharwar, at Rs. 204; 100 each of Bhownugger, at Rs. 204; Nuggur, at Rs. 167; and Bengal, at Rs. 167; and 50 Veerumgaum, at Rs. 190 per candy.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with a small business passing in the former, and a moderate one in the latter, prices in both being all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	20,468	bales.
Wheat	19,157	cwts.
Linseed	86,957	"
Rapeseed	31,478	"
Gingelly	5,356	"
Poppyseed	6,648	"
Groundnuts	17,680	"
Castorseed	1,653	"
Rice	24,208	"

FREIGHTS are dull, and tonnage for prompt shipment particularly remains much depressed.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 1 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 1 21-32d. for Demand, and at 1s. 1 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, with again a very limited business passing either way. Ready Bank Demand, for cash, is reported to have been done at 1s. 1 11-16d., and Telegraphic at 1s. 1 21-32d.; and a few April and May Credits are also reported to have been placed at 1s. 1½d., the market closing quiet and steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand		......1s. 1 21-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	......1s. 1 5-8d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight	......1s. 1 11-16d.	"
Credits	3 do.	......1s. 1 25-32d.	"
Francs	3 do.	......1·45	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady throughout the day at yesterday's final rates for Fours, say 103⅞ for cash, and 103 15-16 for the settlement, at which quotations the market closed this evening. 101 has been quoted for 3½ per Cents to-day, but 100¾ was named at closing.

SHARES remain very quiet, and the only changes in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 75 in the first issue of Bombay-Burma Trading, and of Rs. 15 in the others; of Rs. 7 in Delhi and Northern Flour; of Rs. 5 in Munmar Cotton Press; a decline of Rs. 7½ in Oriental Cotton Mill shares; an advance of Rs. 5 in National Bank shares; and a decline of Rs. 2½ in Bank of Bombay shares, at 11 47½.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3 7-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	100
3 per cent. Rentes	99¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	58 11-16
Bar Silver	29 1/8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa left here for Bombay and Karachi, day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister arrived here yesterday morning.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 16.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Clyde arrived here this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dunera arrived here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Japan arrived here from Bombay the day before yesterday.

COLOMBO, APRIL 17.

Oriental Line steamer Oratava, from Suez, arrived.

Oriental Lide mail steamer Orizaba, from Australia, arrived.

H. M's. steamer Crescent, from Portsmouth, arrived.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left Penang for Bombay on the 16th inst.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 17th April, 1894.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	17	2	20 p.m.	...	24
Suez	17	2	55 p.m.	...	6

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 17th April, 1894.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	39	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	9	...	1
" Madras	2	32	...	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 16.

10 p.m.	79·8

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

6 a.m.	78·8
10 a.m.	83·6
3 p.m.	86·1
6 p.m.	84·8

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

CHILDE—MURRAY—April 16, at Dundee, Surgeon-Captain L F Childe, M B, 2nd Physician, J J Hospital, Bombay, to Edith, eldest daughter of Mr Andrew Murray, Bank of Bombay.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—April 10, at Farnham Lodge, Simla, the wife of E N Baker, C S of a son.

SCOTT—April 8, on Sunday, at Indore, C. I., the wife of F. M. Scott, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of twins (son and daughter.)

THOMPSON—April 9, at 6 Mission Row, Calcutta, the wife of T M L Thompson, P W D, Bengal, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18, 1894

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his anxiously-expected Democratic Budget, and it remains to be seen whether the Radical wing of the Liberal Party which urged a policy of thorough, will be satisfied by the result of the "careful consideration" of their recommendations which was promised some months since. The suggestion of a graduated income-tax to cover the whole deficit at the expense of the rich, and place the cost of the increase of the Navy on the same broad shoulders, has not been acted upon. A penny in the pound had been added to the income-tax, which, with the increment of a penny under the Budget of last year brings that impost to eight-pence. The limit of exemption is raised—a measure which will be popular with a large and struggling class. The exemption since 1874-75 has been fixed at incomes of £150 a year with an abatement to £120 on incomes under £400. The deficit to be met is somewhat less than was at one time anticipated. That for last year only reaches £170,000. It was due to a decline in stamps and excise—of itself an evidence of the unfavourable conditions in the industrial world, aggravated as they were by the great coal strike, which dislocated all business. For the present year the deficit to be met is estimated at £4,500,000. Nearly half this total will be met by repayment from a sinking fund for equalising the burden imposed by the Naval Defence Acts. The remainder will be provided for by an Estate Duty, obtained by merging the Death Duties. The telegram states that this agglomerated duty will vary from one to eight per cent. Whether the variation is based on the amount of the estate, or the degree of relationship of the inheritors, is not stated. If it be due to the former it will be regarded as a portentous step in the direction of what Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in his Radical days used to speak of as "ransom;" if to the degree of relationship no new principle is involved. It seems difficult to reconcile the statement that the Budget gives an abatement of sixpence per gallon on spirits and per barrel of beer, with the known obligations of the present Government to the Temperance Party. It seems well nigh incredible that in lieu of the long promised Local Option Bill, the object of which is to be close public houses, a handsome present should be made to every distiller and brewer and publican in the country. The only explanation that presents itself is that the act is prompted by a desire to ease the conscience of the Liberals in respect of the additional duty of the same amount, which has been levied under Mr. Goschen's scheme for providing a fund to compensate publicans for the closing of their houses. The enhancement was voted by the Unionist majority with that distinct and announced object in view. The Temperance Party raised a *jehad*, which with active help and encouragement from the Liberals, became so formidable that it was found impossible to appropriate the money thus far marked to the purpose for which it was intended. The amount was devoted to the advancement of education, by the establishment of free schools in the United Kingdom. Possibly it is now felt that money raised from such questionable sources as the distillers' worm and the brewers' vat, should not be applied to the schools in which boys are taught the difference between right and wrong. The abandonment of this source of revenue by the sworn enemies of the publican and the sinner—if such should indeed turn out to be the case—would be an act of self-denial and expiation far more likely to win the approval of the recording angel than the vicarious sacrifice involved in resolutions to compel India to renounce the revenue derived from the culture of the harmless and necessary poppy. Even with the loss of sixpence on every gallon of spirits and every barrel of beer sold in the United Kingdom, the additional penny on the income-tax and the re-adjustment of the Death Duties obliterate the deficit and leave a surplus of nearly £300,000. Mr. Westland must envy Sir William Harcourt the facility in disposing of deficits which is conferred by the existence of a gold standard and a stable currency.

THERE is no doubt a good deal to be said—and a great deal has been said—in favour of selection for judicial and administrative positions as well as for promotion in the Army. The practice has been followed for some time past; but strange to say, it has not led invaribly to the selection of the fittest, while it has undoubtedly frequently led to the disappointment of well-qualified men who looked forward to promotion as the reward, not merely of seniority, but of good and honest work given to the State through long years of service. In some cases the innovation has actually shut out from promotion men who had been pronounced exceptionally deserving of it by men eminently qualified to judge, and who, if the opportunity had presented itself, would have recognised their merits by giving them promotion. Who is to secure continuity of knowledge and appreciation in successive Governors and Members of Council? It is not in Egypt only that a King arises who knows not Joseph. The heart-burnings and the injustice which have attended the working of the system of secret selection in the military service has been often the subject of protest. When many men have been passed over for reasons equally inscrutable to the looker-on as to themselves, the result is not infrequently a loss of confidence in the future, which does not contribute to the cheerfulness and energy of the general body of officers who fear not without reason that they, too, may find themselves unaccountably passed over and their professional prospects blighted at an age when no other career is open to them. The growth of a feeling of discouragement of a very similar kind is apparent in the Indian Civil Service, and is costing that Service many of its best men, who are retiring and taking their pensions while still in their prime. Thus the Bombay Civil Service has lost the judicial qualities and ripe experience of Dr. A. D. Pollen, who finding himself apparently left out of the stream of promotion, has elected to retire and wipe the dust of India off his feet. Yet Dr. Pollen was twice recommended, and once actually selected, for promotion on the ground of exceptional fitness; but having been shut out for the moment by a technical disqualification since removed, he had the mortification of seeing that his services were forgotten and that he was practically shunted. He was strongly recommended by Chief Justice Sir Michael Westropp for a seat on the High Court. He was besides formally selected for a seat on the High Court Bench by Sir James Fergusson. The Secretary of State, however, found that there was a statutory objection to the proposed appointment, Dr. Pollen not having then served for three years as a District and Sessions Judge, and, as in the more recent case of the Hon'ble Mr. Naylor, his services as Legal Remembrancer could not be accepted, under the Statute, as qualifying for the High Court. The vacancy was given to Mr. Jardine. When the next vacancy occurred in the High Court, another Governor was in office, who had probably never heard of Sir Michael Westropp's recommendation, and Sir James Fergusson's selection, Mr. Parsons was promoted to the Civilian seat on the High Court Bench. The selection of Mr. Parsons roused the ire and elicited the protests of his superseded senior, Mr. Candy. The claims of this senior officer were subsequently allowed their full weight when the next vacancy occurred; and Mr. Candy took his seat in due time below his junior. The next Judicial Officer in order of serving in the running for the High Court was the Hon'ble Mr. Crowe, Judge of Poona, and next after him in seniority came Dr. D. S. Pollen. The powers that be apparently decided that, though Mr. Crowe was fit to occupy a seat in the Legislative Council to make laws for the High Court, a junior was fitter for the High Court Bench. Mr. Fulton (who had accepted the Judicial Commissionership of Burma, which Dr. Pollen had declined) was selected by the Government of Lord Harris to fill the next acting vacancy in the High Court. Dr. Pollen happened to be absent in New Zealand at the time, otherwise he might possibly have brought his long-deferred claims to the attention of his Excellency in Council. But having appointed Mr. Fulton once, they considered themselves bound to appoint him again to a position for which, *du reste*, he is admirably qualified. Dr. Pollen promptly sent in his resignation, and has now left the Bombay Civil Service. We understand that Mr. Stephen Hammick (who has also been passed over for the High Court in the recent selection) also contemplates immediate retirement. In Dr. Pollen and Mr. Hammick, Bombay thus loses two of its strongest and best judges, and in the circumstances the matter is one which concerns, not the services alone but the whole community. Dr. A. D. Pollen's able administration of the Deccan Ryots' Relief Act elicited the approval of Government and the administration of the Presidency. The Hon'ble Mr. Lee-Warner is, at the present moment, engaged in trying to persuade the Supreme Legislature to make Dr. Pollen's suggestion for the amendment of the Act the law of the land. Dr. Pollen, it may be admitted, made a great mistake in rejecting the Judicial Commissionership of Burma, the highest judicial appointment in the gift of the Government of India. Who refuses muses! But it is hard to understand how his rejection of that high post could be held to militate against his claims to a seat on the High Court Bench of his own Presidency. The moral to be learnt is, that with a Government that changes every five years something like continuity in selection is to be desired. With every desire to think well of the system of selection by a secret conclave, it is certain that the selection made are sometimes opposed to what we may call the sense of the service, and when they are so opposed they disastrously affect the efficiency of the administration.

A SERIES of reports on the working of the administration of the Registration Department for the past three years has just been sent in to the Government of India. The reports are reviewed in a resolution signed by Mr. Lyall, in which they are briefly summarised. The results on the whole show satisfactory progress, and an increase in the popularity of the Department. The North-West Provinces and Oudh presents local satisfactory figures of any division of India, and the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor is invited to the stationary condition of registration in the territories under his administration. In the Bombay Presidency there was a progressive increase in the number of documents registered during the triennial period under review, though the total figures are still comparatively small. The number of documents registered, which in 1889-90 was a hundred and fifty thousand, reached a hundred and seventy in 1892-93. The annual average for the triennial period was 167,419. There has been a continuous increase in the number of compulsory registrations of documents relating to immovable property, while optional registrations of such documents have remained nearly stationary. In Bengal there was an increase in the number of registrations of all kinds—a fact which the Lieutenant-Governor attributes to the growing confidence of the public in the Registration Department. Steady progress is reported from Madras, and the ratio of advance during the triennial period of compulsory and optional registrations advanced was twenty and twenty-three per cent. respectively. The variations in the average value of sales and mortgages in the Madras Presidency during the past six years have been comparatively slight, and the local Government considers that there is nothing to suggest any general or permanent impoverishment of small landholders as a consequence of the continued unfavourable seasons. It is believed also that at any rate in the more advanced districts the ryots are less dependent than formerly upon professional money-lenders, and that the ownership of land is not passing from the agricultural to the non-agricultural classes to any injurious extent. The total number of registrations in India gradually rose from 2,167,130 in 1889-90 to 2,597,477 in 1892-93, and the increase was general in all provinces, except the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Assam, where the operations of the Department were on the whole stationary. The receipts of the Department also show a progressive rise, which was common to all provinces. The expenditure of the Department also increased in all provinces. But the Governor-General in Council trusts that the necessity for affording everywhere reasonable facilities for registration will be kept in view.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Times*, writing on stamp-collecting and its connection with postal revenues, shows that whilst some of the British colonies have latterly been protesting against the practice of issuing surcharge stamps for the benefit of stamp-collectors, foreign countries and colonies reduce the practice into a fine art and a profitable source of revenue. A stamp is supposed to be an indicator of the fact that the carriage of any letter which bears it has been prepaid, and according to the original idea, the precisely legitimate procedure in respect to their use is, that a letter, together with payment, shall be handed over the counter in a post-office, and the clerk receiving it shall affix a stamp to the value of the sum tendered. But the adoption of street letter boxes and the convenience of large commercial offices created a demand for an amendment of the practice, and sheets of stamps were vended over the counters to whomsoever wished to buy. Of course, as stamp-collection, originally confined to school-boys, became a craze—a science enthusiast call it, and dignify it with the name of philatelics—the demand for these sheets of stamps by dealers has assumed large proportions. Notwithstanding attempts to discourage the practice, it has grown, and it continues to grow. Two years ago, the correspondent tells us, the postmaster of New Caledonia announced that in future he would sell no more sheets of stamps over the counter, and that letters would have to be handed in with the value of the stamps required, and the post-office officials would attach the stamps and "post" the letters themselves. Thereupon, the agent of a wholesale dealer addressed five hundred envelopes to himself, gave them in with the amount of postage, and had them duly delivered to him by the postman next day, the stamps having acquired a further value, for many collectors, by the fact that they had been used. He then removed the stamps from the envelopes, and sent them to London, the only result of the postmaster's action being a considerable increase of work for the postmen, since all the other agents, of course, pursued the same tactics. Many interesting anecdotes of the contrivances of stamp-collectors to get the advantage of the post-office are quoted by the *Times'* correspondent, who has something to say of the stamps of this country. Many of the Native States of India, he tells his readers, are endeavouring to keep their exchequers in a healthy condition at the expense of the postage stamp collectors. Faridkot, one of the Sikh Cis-Sutlej States, south-east of Ferozepore, with an area of about six hundred and forty square miles and a population of 115,000, has issued three hundred and sixty varieties of postage stamps, post-cards, and stamped envelopes since the year 1877. Even where the same design has been kept to, the changes have been rung on perforated and unperforated, oblong and square; and, of course, the Western enthusiast must have one of every kind. To suppose that all these variations have been rendered necessary by the actual requirements of the letter-writing public of Faridkot would be absurd. Of the other Native States in India which have gone in for the same profitable business, some are not so very much larger than Hyde Park; yet they, too, will have their fresh issue of, say a dozen different varieties every eighteen months or two years. The only real objection to the practice is that post-masters may be tempted to make a little money out of new issues by selling them above the face value of the stamp. But this could very readily be prevented, and in these hard times if a new issue of British Indian postage stamps will bring grist to the mill, and help up the revenues somewhat, why should it not be arranged for?

UPWARDS of a month ago we called attention to a resolution then just issued in review of the report on the state of crime and the working of the police in the Bombay Presidency. The reports reviewed had not then been published though they dealt with the year 1891-92. The review was dated February 26, 1894; the reports themselves were issued only yesterday—practically sixteen months too late to be of the least possible value. And this in Bombay which is supposed to be the most go-ahead of Indian provinces! They were overdue, as the police clerical department was undermanned. This is the only explanation.

NEARLY 150 passengers left Bombay for Home yesterday afternoon, per the P. & O. extra steamer Shannon, including Sir H. M. and Lady Plowden, Sir Roper Lethbridge, Mr. Allan F. Turner, Coroner of Bombay, and Mrs. Turner, Lord Edmund Tabot, Sir Louis Hay, and quite a number of other civil and military officers.

THE troop-ship Malabar, which sailed yesterday, having been unable to take all the European troops going home, the Government have arranged that the mail-steamer Oriental, leaving on Saturday next, shall take the balances of about 100 men with a few women and children.

DURING the discussion at Monday's meeting of the Corporation on the water-supply for the Nowpada Lunatic Asylum Mr. S. Rebsch disclaimed a remark attributed to him at the previous discussion of this subject, to the effect that the Asylum was one exclusively for the City of Bombay. At that meeting a previous speaker had stated that the probability was that the Asylum would be expanded to become the Asylum for the whole Presidency. To this, he (Mr. Rebsch) replied that Asylums already existed at Poona, Ahmedabad, and Ratnagiri, and the Nowpada Asylum would probably be a local one to serve the area not already supplied with such institutions, the City of Bombay being included in such area.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of March, 1892, were Rs. 17,28,70,000; 1893, Rs. 15,27,45,000; and 1894, Rs. 25,54,85,000.

IN France it has become so much the custom for juries to acquit husbands who take the law into their own hands to revenge themselves for the infidelities, real or supposed, that it is really becoming dangerous for a man to go near a married woman in the absence of her spouse. An unfortunate glazier in Paris has just had a very unpleasant reminder of this fact. He was sent for by a lady to mend some windows in a flat near the Boulevards, and was in the recess of a window, busily at work, when a gentleman came in, and spying him in the recess, hiding, as it appeared, behind a curtain, took out a revolver and, without asking any explanation, shot him. The gentleman was the husband of the lady who had sent for the glazier, and he seems to have been suffering from uneasy suspicions as to his wife's conduct. Fortunately the glazier's wound was not fatal. He intends to bring an action for damages against the aggressor, who is naturally very penitent and very much ashamed of the foolish mistake he made.

AT Erfurt there is a young man who has conceived so violent a hatred for the existing form of government in his country that he has had tattooed all over his body phrases which are described as insulting to the Emperor William. In the middle of his chest are the words "Nieder mit den tyrannen" (Down with tyrants). In England, any one might with perfect impunity indulge a harmless little eccentricity of this kind, but unfortunately for the young Socialist in question, there is the conscription in Germany, and conscripts are subjected to a minute inspection by the army doctors. When it came to his turn to be examined, there was quite a commotion. The captain who presided at the ceremony ordered him to be put under arrest, and he now awaits his trial for high treason.

THE firm, Siemens and Halske, is experimenting practically with an electric plough on the estate of Biesdorf, the property of Mr. Arnold von Siemens. A great success is looked for with the electric plough in Java, where large tracts of land lie fallow in consequence of the destruction of draught animals by the cattle plague.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, April 17.

Her Majesty the Queen has started from Florence for Coburg where the Prince and Princess of Wales the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Czarewitch, the Emperor William, and many other Royalties are gathering for the forthcoming wedding of the Princess Victoria.

SIR W. V. HARCOURT'S BUDGET STATEMENT.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir W. V. Harcourt presented his Budget Statement.

The last year's deficit amounts to £170,000 which is chiefly caused by Stamps and Excise.

The estimated deficit for the current year is set down at £4,500,000, which sum is reduced nearly one-half by the repayment from the new Sinking Fund of the burdens arising from the Naval Defence Acts. The remainder will be met by merging the Death Dues in a single Estate Duty ranging from one to eight per cent.

The Income Tax is increased one penny with an advance in the limit of exemption. An abatement of sixpence per gallon on spirits and sixpence per barrel on beer is provided for, producing an estimated surplus of £291,000.

PRESS OPINIONS ON THE BUDGET.

The House of Commons have adopted the beer and spirit increases of duty provided for in the Budget, but deferred the debate on the Death Duties.

The Press generally approve of the Budget.

The *Times* says that it is far less objectionable than was expected, though its complexity may lead to a prolonged discussion.

The Scotch and Irish papers are displeased at the increase in the duty on spirits.

(*N.B.*—The above reference to the *increase* in the duty on spirits and beer shows that the word *abatement* in this morning's message was received incorrectly, and a repetition has, therefore, been called for.)

DEPUTATION FROM THE EASTERN BANKS.

Mr. Fowler, replying to a deputation from the Eastern Banks regarding a settlement of the question of the difference in the value of silver in transit when the Indian mints closed, said it rests with the Indian Government.

THE ANARCHIST POLTI.

Polti, the Italian anarchist, who was arrested in London, has been remanded. The bomb found on him is a large iron shell unloaded. A quantity of explosives were found at his lodgings.

THE MALACCA RAILWAY.

The Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has given his assent to the construction of the Malacca Railway.

REPORT ON INDIA.

The decennial report of the progress of India and dealing with all phases of Indian life has been published here.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, April 17.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the outward English mails of the 6th instant, left here for Bombay, at 4 p.m., to-day, and the s. s. Valetta, for Colombo and Australia, at the same time.

FAREWELL DINNER TO SIR MORTIMER DURAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, April 17.

Sir Mortimer Durand was given a farewell dinner yesterday evening, General Galbraith, Colonels A. Durand, Symons, Elles, Bisset, and all Volunteer Officers being present. Major Chanter, in proposing the toast, said that every man in the Corps from the Major to the private felt the loss of a personal friend in the departure of Sir Mortimer and Lady Durand. In reply, Sir Mortimer Durand said that no man could leave the country in which he had spent the best years of his life without feeling it very deeply, and he, therefore, in wishing them good-bye felt more than he would even try to express. In conclusion, he appealed to all the heads of departments to do all in their power to foster and encourage the Volunteer movement in India in every way they could.

FURLOUGH.

Major Beatson, Imperial Service Lancers, will probably shortly proceed on two years' furlough.

IRRIGATION REPORTS.

Full irrigation reports are being prepared in the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department. Forty-two engineers have now sent in their applications for retirement under the special terms.

CHANGES IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

It is very probable that no changes at all will be made in the Foreign Office Staff, consequent on Mr. Cuningham's appointment beyond Captain Daly being made permanent Assistant Secretary. It has been practically decided that no changes at least will be made for the present.

NEW MAGAZINE RIFLE AMMUNITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, April 17.

News from Kathgodam states that Mr. Pollock, Inspector of Police, in charge of the Rohilkhand-Kumaon Division of Government Railway Police, has recovered a quantity of new magazine rifle ammunition from the house of one Bankey Behari Lal. The accused will be tried under the Arms Act, at Naini Tal.

THE INDO-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

The demarcation party which is to start from Landi Kotal to lay down the Indo-Afghan border on that section of the frontier is now ready for work. The Afghan Commission is expected to arrive shortly.

KHELAT GARRISON.

Any idea of further disturbances at Khelat is considered to be at an end, as the little force quartered there is being reduced on relief of the 2nd Bombay Grenadiers by the 5th Bombay Infantry. The detachment for service at Khelat is to be brought down to 200 rifles.

A BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

An important, though unofficial, Conference on the Bimetallic Question has been arranged to take place at London, on May 2nd; Messrs. A. J. Balfour, Hucks, Gibbs, and Sir W. Houldsworth being among the leaders of the movement, who have promised to take part in the proceedings. The Lord Mayor has granted the use of the Mansion House for the purpose, and has undertaken to preside.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, March 30.

Another ex-Financial Secretary to the Government of India has followed the example of Mr. Laing, and has contributed to the discussion on the fiscal policy now being pursued in India. I refer to Mr. Barclay Chapman, whose statements are sufficiently serious to call for careful consideration. Mr. Chapman declares that not only is India unable to discharge her gold liabilities in England, but that she has, as a matter of fact, failed during the past ten years to do so. "This insolvency," he writes, "has been masked by fresh loans from Great Britain;" and he endeavours to make out his case by comparing the gold requirements of India in England since 1884 with the amount of silver drafts which she has been able to place on the London market. The result brings out a deficiency of Rx. 34½ millions, which at the old nominal rate of the rupee would amount to 3¼ millions sterling per annum. Of this sum it should be noted, however, that more than one-third accrued during the past financial year. He believes that this deficit must be an increasing one, and he labours to show that it arises out of fundamental conditions of Indian commerce which no amount of additional taxation in India can obviate. "To meet the demands of the India Office alone India must now find at least Rx. 30 millions a year, to say nothing of her private and commercial obligations, or of the prospects of a further fall in the rupee." But, if we turn to the trade returns of the ten years ending 1892, the average balance of trade in favour of India, including treasure, is only Rx. 17 millions. Excluding treasure, and making no provision whatever for India's supply of the precious metals, or for private remittances, the whole merchandise exported from India yielded a balance averaging only Rx. 30 millions a year, or barely sufficient for the prospective requirements of the India Office alone. Commenting on Mr. Chapman's essay, which he entitles "Taxation no remedy for a disordered monetary standard," the *Times* says, "the writer lays perhaps undue stress on the serious reduction in the balance of exports over imports since the closing of the mints—a reduction which, if permanent, would unquestionably render it impossible for India to pay her gold debts in England. That inability, heretofore masked by fresh loans from Great Britain," can, in Mr. Chapman's judgment, have only one end. We are familiar with the process in South America and elsewhere, but hide from ourselves the unpleasant fact that we are upon the same easy decline with India. Unless some radical remedy be applied the descent will now be fatally accelerated. The remedy, we need scarcely say, is, in the opinion of Mr. Chapman and of those who agree with him bimetallism. But whatever we may think of the remedy, the financial outlook is undoubtedly critical. The only resource out of which India can defray her gold obligations in England is the balance of her exports over her imports, and since the closing of the mints last summer that balance has been altogether insufficient for the purpose. To lay further taxation on India would, from Mr. Chapman's point of view, merely be throwing more money into a bottomless abyss. 'The quicksand will swallow all that can be thus achieved and be as hungry as ever.' 'What is absolutely necessary,' he says, 'is the relief of India from the impossible burden of her gold debt. Even if, by violent efforts and at imminent risk, we succeed in unjustly exacting from India enough to pay her constantly growing gold obligations, it is certain to involve the sacrifice of the greater part of her import trade, for her whole resources will be absorbed in the unequal struggle. Now," continues the *Times* article, "while we may admire Mr. Chapman's skill as an advocate, we cannot help thinking that in his anxiety to make out his case, he has over-stated it. It is still impossible to predict whether the recent reduction of the balance in trade, on which India depends for the discharge of her gold obligations, will be permanent. The temporary causes which we pointed out in a former article are sufficient to account for it during the second half of last year—the period in which it took place. Nor is it yet possible to do more than guess at the future of silver. The repeal of the American silver laws and the closing of the Indian mints supply causes of further depreciation which we cannot regard without deep concern. On the other hand the decline in the price, although its effects so far have been over-estimated by one of the leading Bombay journals, must tend to close many mines. The New York statistics indicate a shrinkage in the American production from 58 million ounces of silver in 1891 and 1892 to 52 millions in 1893. In Australia on the other hand (omitting 1892 as a year of strike) the production rose from 9½ million ounces in 1891 to 12¼ millions in 1893. On the whole it seems probable that, as the effects of the repeal of the silver laws develope, the American production will diminish, and that, notwithstanding a further fall in the price, the Australian production will increase. At least another year of strain and anxiety must be borne by India, before the equation of the world's supply and demand of silver can be stated, much less worked out."

I hope that the new Viceroy and his Finance Minister will read, mark, and inwardly digest the thoughtful words with which the "Thunderer of Printing House Square" summarises the situation. "Indian financiers have," says the leading journal, "a clear duty before them and it is the true interest of England to support them in that duty. The question before Lord Elgin and Mr. Westland is—whether India shall pay its way, or not pay its way, during the coming year. Is she to pile up a further gold debt—the source of all her woes—not merely to meet unsold Council Bills, but to make good a pre-arranged deficit? Bimetallism, whatever its future possibilities, is acknowledged to be incapable of yielding any immediate relief. For assuming that an international bimetallic league could be formed, and that it would produce the results hoped for, those results could not come in time to help out the Indian budget for the coming year. After the failure of previous attempts to arrive at a bimetallic concord of nations, it would be a mere gambler's throw of the dice for Lord Elgin to trust to such a concord being reached within the next twelve months. India's distress is the bimetallist's opportunity. But the 'bottomless abyss' theory is not one which an Indian Viceroy or an Indian Finance Minister can accept without declaring himself unfit for his position. Lord Elgin and Mr. Westland have plainly declared that the time has not come even to discuss such counsels of despair."

The appeals that have been made to Manchester men to raise their voices against the injustice and folly of the policy which is being so strongly condemned on all hands in India seem to be uttered in vain. Mr. Holt-Hallett continues to write sarcastically of the Indian agitation, and the *Manchester Guardian* with disinterested (?) zeal continues to declare that the imposition of cotton import duties would in the end only make the financial position of the Indian Government even worse than it now is. Referring to the Budget debate in the Legislative Council at Calcutta the *Manchester Guardian* says:—"It is at least satisfactory to know that Mr. Fazulbhai Vishram, speaking as an Indian millowner, expressed his willingness to concede a countervailing excise duty on Indian cotton yarns and fabrics rather than forego the import duty. But it is difficult to understand what he precisely meant by saying that an excise duty was 'not necessary.' Surely, from the revenue standpoint—and that, we are to assume, is the only consideration influencing the minds of the advocates of import duties—an excise is as "necessary" as import duties. The fact is, however, that it is not possible to believe that the demand for import duties is based solely on revenue considerations. The position of the Bombay cotton spinning companies in particular, and also the cotton mill companies in Bengal, is extremely unsatisfactory. Not only have they to suffer in consequence of the decline in the China exchange, but, with large loan accounts, their embarrassments have doubtless been increased greatly by the recent high rates for money in India. Everybody knows perfectly well that a duty on their production under such circumstances would be bitterly opposed if there were any probability of its being seriously attempted."

Turning from the Indian Budget to that which it will be Sir William Harcourt's duty to introduce in the House of Commons very shortly, a great deal of speculation is now rife as to how the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be able to meet the deficit he will be called upon to provide for. We have in England no famine fund to suspend, and fresh taxation seems inevitable. There is little talk now of an "heroic" budget. The *Statist* shows that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to raise nearly five millions more than in the present year in the coming financial year. The expenditure will be larger than in the closing year by about four and a-quarter millions, and there will be a deficit of between half a million and three-quarters-of-a-million. The income-tax arrears will be at the rate of 7d. in the new year against 6d. in the closing year, which will give about half-a-million more, and that the increased consumption of the country, owing to the growth of population, may be expected to yield another half-a-million; so that the amount to be raised will be reduced from £5,000,000 to £4,000,000. The reform of the death duties will probably yield a million in the new year, and perhaps ultimately three millions, or somewhat over. There remains, however, £3,000,000 still to be provided, and apparently the Chancellor of the Exchequer will have to add 2d. to the income-tax. But it may be expected that he will reform the tax and graduate it.

President Cleveland has vetoed the Seignorage Bill. His message to Congress, according to a New York telegram, met with general approval, with the exception of the passage near the close, in which he says he thought the bullion seignorage could be coined safely, and with advantage if the Treasury were given power to issue low rate bonds. This was so contrary to the general tenor of the message as to give the impression that the President was wavering in his attitude towards the whole subject. The consequence was a perceptible weakening of public confidence in him as an uncompromising opponent of unsound monetery ideas. Still, there is slight chance that anything will come of the President's suggestion, for the advocates of seignorage and other forms of silver coinage are bitterly opposed to low rate, and all other bonds designated to maintain the gold reserve and keep the country upon a gold basis. Not a silver advocate could be found in Washington after the message was read who would listen to the proposal to issue bonds, all declaring emphatically that they would accept it under no circumstances. What they want is a silver standard. This Mr. Cleveland, according to the telegram quoted, will never yield. It is thought that he was persuaded to put in the proposal in the hope of pacifying the silver advocates. If this is so, it is a failure. Sound money advocates regard the proposal as one for the country to attempt to lift itself by its own boot-straps.

A propos the financial situation in the land of "Stars and Stripes," I may mention that statistics showing the progress of cotton spinning and manufacturing in the Southern States of the American Union have recently been published. It appears that in 1880 the South had 161 cotton mills, with 667,854 spindles. By 1890 they had increased in number to 255 mills, with 1,766,553 spindles. The South now has 406 mills, with 2,763,879 spindles and 62,052 looms. In addition to this, the mills projected will have between 50,000 and 75,000 spindles. The increase in spindles last year was over 200,000. North Carolina leads in the number of spindles with 655,000 in operation in 1894, while South Carolina leads in looms with 16,200. North Carolina has the largest number of mills, but as the majority of them are small, the aggregate number of their spindles exceeds South Carolina's by only 34,000. Georgia comes third on the list with 556,000 spindles. The capital invested in cotton manufacturing in the South has increased from 21,976,731 dollars in 1880 to 97,000,000 in 1894. Thirty-two mills have reported their dividends for 1893, the average being 8·8 per cent., in addition to which most of them laid aside a surplus for repairs or extensions. Two mills paid 20 per cent., one 18 per cent., while the others ranged from 12½ to 4 per cent.

The ordinary general meeting of the Mysore Gold Mining Company (Limited) was held on March 20 at the Cannon Street Hotel. Sir Charles Tennant presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that their work in the past year had been carried on with great energy and success. The operations, both underground and at surface, had been largely extended, and had it not been for the falling off in the yield of ore, principally during the latter part of the year, a still bettter financial result would have been obtained. They believed from their past experience that they need have no anxiety regarding the fluctuation in the value of the ore. The yield of ore passed through the stamps averaged last year 1 oz. 2 dwt. 1 gr., or 2 dwt. 20 gr. less than the average of the previous year, and the "tailings" had averaged 4 dwt. 4 gr., or 11 gr. less than in the previous year. They had decided to make a trial of the MacArthur-Forest process for treating their tailings. Captain W. B. M'Taggart seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. John Taylor, of the firm of Messrs. Taylor and Sons, the managers, who addressed the meeting on the details of the year's working at the mines. The motion was adopted.

At the annual meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on April 18, the directors, after providing £14,000 for loss incurred in consequence of the closing of the Indian mints, will recommend a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, tax free; also that £25,000 be added to reserve fund, bringing it up to £275,000 and £5,000 written off to premises account; £5,000 being placed to Officers' Superannuation Fund, and £16,000 carried forward.

The report of the directors of the Delhi and London Bank (Limited) for the half-year ended December 31 states that the net profit amounted to £9,193, which, added to the balance of £3,061 brought forward, gives a total of £12,354. Out of this sum the directors recommend a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 1 per cent. per annum, both tax free, crediting £2,500 to the doubtful debt account, and carrying forward £3,002.

The annual general meeting of the China Mutual Steam Navigation Company was held on March 19 at the offices, Billiter Avenue, under the presidency of Mr. David Reid, who said that he thought he might congratulate the shareholders upon the result of the past year's working, which enabled the directors to recommend 5 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares, after payment of the full Preference dividend. On reference to the balance-sheet it would be seen that for the year ended on December 31 last they had made a net profit, including the balance brought forward from last year, and after providing for the general expenses of the current year, directors' fees, income tax, interest, &c., of £36,224. An interim dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preference Shares was paid on Oct 2, 1893, amounting to £5,021, leaving a sum of £31,203, which it was proposed to apply as follows:—To depreciation, boiler, and reserve fund, £20,000; in payment of a further dividend of 3 per cent. on the Preference Shares, £5,021; in payment of a dividend of 5 per cent. on the Ordinary Shares, £3,866; and balance to be carried to new account £2,316. He concluded by moving the adoption of the report and payment of the dividends recommended. Mr. J. A. Maitland seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The general public seem inclined at last to come into the stock markets. A considerable business has been done at the time of writing in foreign and United States rails. Argentine railways are showing much better results, and the improvement in the finances of Uruguay have encouraged investors. For the moment the traffics on the United States railways are very discouraging, but there are indications that the period of depression has reached its lowest depth, and far-seeing operators are taking advantage of the present favourable moment for laying in low-priced stocks. Altogether, matters are far more satisfactory than they have been for some time, and there can be no doubt that the money which has been accumulating for some years past must eventually seek an outlet on the Stock Exchange.

The negotiations at Paris between the delegates of the bondholders and the representatives of the Portuguese Government have resulted in an agreement on the principal points at issue. Each holder will receive for three of the existing bonds one preference bond and three deferred bonds. As the Portuguese laws require that Portuguese shall be in a majority on the board of direction, the foreign holders of bonds will only be able to appoint seven directors out of 15, the eight others being chosen one-half by the Government and one-half by the shareholders, but the bondholders will be deemed to be invested with the right of veto, for the resolutions of the board to be valid will have to be approved by a majority of three-fourths of the members. Finally, it has been agreed that the floating debt of the company and its indebtedness to the Government shall be met in the form of the new preference bonds.

CONTROVERSIAL AMENITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A Christian friend has handed me a copy of the *Bombay Guardian* bearing the date of April 14, asking me if the following paragraphs which occupy a prominent position of page 10 of that missionary periodical gives a true account of the Hindu faith:—

"That it is impossible to conceive of anything more opposed to the Fatherhood of God or the Brotherhood of man than the teachings of the Hindu Scriptures.

"That the Hindu, so careful of the life of a flea or a bedbug does not hesitate to starve his cow, beat his horse to death—beat his wife—inflict the most inhuman cruelty on the widowed relatives, or poison his neighbour.

"That Infanticide, Thuggism, Suttee, Child Sacrifice, Prostitution, and other rites too horrible to mention either were or are still essential parts of Hinduism.

"That in India holiness has nothing to do with character; that the holiest man is often the filthiest, vilest, and most ignorant man in the district.

"That moral character forms no part of Hindu orthodoxy.

"That the most immoral, profligate Hindu is as good as his God or his Veda.

"That carnivals of vice are held under the auspices of Hinduism.

"That ecclesiastical prostitution is part of the system.

"That Hinduism teaches that a man's future welfare depends more on his gifts to Brahmins and Temples than upon his conduct in everyday life."

I had no difficulty in assuring him that this shameful outrage on the ancient religion of the vast majority of her Gracious Majesty's subjects is utterly false. It is as far from the truth as darkness from light.

My object in writing you this letter, and asking you to publish it, is to draw the attention of the authorities to the insolent defiance shown by the scoundrels who print such infamies of their fellow-subjects to the provision of the Penal Code, Section 298, which declares that "whoever, with deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of any person, utters any words . . . . or places any object in the sight of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both."

Why should the rascals that print such atrocious calumnies of the whole Hindu community, affirming that thuggee, infanticide, child sacrifice, and prostitution, and other rites too horrible to mention are still essential parts of their religion, be allowed to thus wound "the religious feelings of better men than himself and be permitted to place such words in their sight?"

When a Hindu poet said much less in a famous pamphlet a few months ago the police at once seized the pamphlet, and prosecuted the author. Why is the publisher of this outrage on our faith and morals allowed to go unwhipt of justice.—Yours, &c.,

AN INDIGNANT HINDU.

EXTENSION OF THE FIFTY-FIVE YEARS RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A notification has just been issued by the Government of India, the object of which is to extend the period of service for warrant officers in civil employ, in such cases as those in which the needful recommendation is received, beyond the age of fifty-five years. It is not easy to say what motives have actuated the Supreme Government to bring out this order. Is it that they wish to keep down the pension list, and effect a very inconsiderable saving in the Home Charges, or are they actuated by a desire simply to benefit the subordinates. If this be the case it is decidedly a new departure, because up to this time all the sugar and plums thrown out by Government have been intended for the superior and superintending grades; and the claims of the hard working and meritorious subordinates ignored. It is a pity too if this is really a waking up on the part of Government as to their duties to this class of servants; that they should have blundered in their first attempt to benefit them. The effect of this order will be to block the flow of promotion indefinitely, and will compel men to serve on beyond the age of fifty-five in order to gain a pension on which they can live in decency and comfort. The action of Government in this case contrasts curiously with what they did some time ago; in regard to the civil engineers of the P. W. D. In this case a large number were retired and compensated in order to bring about a flow of promotion; and nothing was said then about the immediate cost to the country or the permanent increase on the Home Charges, brought about by the change. In the case of military subordinates it is now apparent, that instead of encouraging a flow of promotion, it is the intention of Government to block it for an indefinite period. Looking at the question from a military point of view, it presents a curious aspect. The question is asked in the case of a man whose service is to be extended, is he physically fit? Fit for what—Easy and comfortable work in the military or civil branch. No doubt he is—but as each year passes he is evidently less and less fit for even that, but what about military service? In case of a war breaking out, not one of these men would be found fit to bear the fatigue of any phase whatever of active service, and would therefore have to be swept away. So that in any case of soldiers they cannot be considered effective after the age of fifty-five. Government might of course be very willing to retire them, in the event of a war, the chief point to consider is the hardships inflicted on subordinates by interposing a block to their promotion, and forcing many men to serve on beyond the age of fifty-five to gain a subsistence allowance.

MILES.

A PLEA FOR HOLIDAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me a short space for the following in the next issue of your paper:—The hot season in Bombay commences in the middle of April and lasts up to the eighth of June. The heat, throughout this season, is generally very oppressive and rigorous, and, as the sun approaches the meridian, it becomes quite unbearable. Schools and colleges are closed for this season. The chief reason why this season is selected for vacation, is that its extreme heat renders men incapable of work both physical and mental and we feel drowsy as the noon comes on. When the High Court and schools and colleges have a vacation, it will not be amiss to direct some attention to clerks and officers in Government offices and mercantile firms. These have to work hard in their offices. When they come home, they feel quite exhausted. He, who, for a moment, glances at their faces, cannot but be struck with their paleness. Although no vacation can be granted them, yet partial relief may be granted them by changing the office hours. Clerks should attend offices from seven to ten in the morning and from two to half-past five or six in the afternoon. Such a change is required by the climate alluded to above. I have often had an opportunity of hearing the above-mentioned proposal in my conversation with my friends amongst the clerks. It was suggested in your paper that cricket matches should be played in the mornings and the afternoons. Out of compassion for the clerks and in justice to them, such a proposal as we have made, should receive the approbation of the heads of the mercantile firms and the Government offices. At any rate, I commend it to the serious consideration of the Bombay Government and the Chamber of Commerce. All know that an evil exists. It is the duty of all to eradicate it if possible. Let us always be ready to assert the superiority of reason over blind devotion to custom. If our proposal be put into execution, much good will be done to clerks, besides securing efficient work. In conclusion I would add that the proposal leaves ample time for recreation.—Yours, &c.,

D. R. BHENDE.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

"The Erl King's Daughter" was successfully rendered by the above Society, at the Town Hall last evening. The soloists were Mr. Basil Scott, Miss Macbeth, and Miss N. Tudball, all of whom sang with taste and care. The orchestra was composed of members of the Band of the K. O. Y. L. Infantry, who came from Poona by permission of Colonel Symons. Miss Flower played the piano accompaniments and Captain Heyman officiated as conductor.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Sutlej, with the English Mails of the 6th instant, left Aden, at 4 p.m. yesterday. The Sutlej which communicated at Aden with the P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Valetta, brings the following passengers:—

From London: Mr. G. Millais, Mr. Stayner, Mr. E. M. Proes, Miss Hyder, Mr. Douglas Bennett.

From Brindisi: Rev. A. E. Stone, Capt. C. W. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Topham.

For Colombo.—Mr. H. L. Addison, Mr. Bostock, Mr. J. Christie, Mr. N. Monckton, Mr. J. Bostock, Capt. J. R. Lilley.

For Kurrachee.—Capt. G. J. C. Hall.

ENGLISH HORSES AND ENGLISH GOODS FOR THE AMIR.

Amongst the many passengers who left Bombay yesterday afternoon, homeward bound, in the extra P. and O. steamer Shannon, was Mr. Ernest A. Day, of Ormonde Cottage, Epsom. Mr. Day, who is a grandson of the famous trainer of that name, has paid no less than eleven visits to the Indian Empire for the purpose of bringing horses of well-known strain for native Rajahs and others interested in the breeding of the noblest of domestic animals. We should imagine, indeed, that few trainers have a better record in this particular line than Mr. Day, for he has superintended the travelling of no less than one hundred and fifty horses, everyone of them being delivered to the purchaser safe and sound. Amongst other famous animals which Mr. Day has attended may be mentioned Ormonde which crossed the Atlantic under his care, and Foxhall which he took to America. Mr. Day's last visit to India was undertaken for the purpose of bringing out for the Amir of Afghanistan a stud of horses, six in number, including a pure Norfolk trotter, from the Prince of Wales' Sandringham stables, several Yorkshires, and a fine three-year-old, by Hermit, out of a Stockwell mare which ran in England as a two-year-old, but having strained a foreleg had to give up racing. These animals (all for breeding purposes), were brought out in the Locksley Hall which was literally laden with "live and dead stock" for the Afghan ruler. The cargo included a Spanish donkey, standing nearly fourteen hands high, intended to improve the breed of mules, and a fine flock of Cotswold, Norfolk, and Oxford shearling sheep and rams. The passengers on board, the Locksley Hall included Mr. Clemence, Veterinary Surgeon to the Amir, his wife, and a little boy, and Mr. Walter, the head of the Amir's Clothing Department, with his newly-married wife. Mr. Walter brought out for the Amir purchases made in England to the extent of no less than six lakhs, chiefly consisting of cloth and gold braid for the army. Leaving Liverpool on February 17, the Locksley Hall arrived at Karachi on March 14, all the animals being landed in splendid condition. After a day or two's rest at Karachi the party left by train for Peshawar. The journey occupied five days, the Amir's officers and belongings being detached from the ordinary mail train at Rawul Pindi. At Peshawar the party was joined by another lady bound for Kabul—Miss Hamilton of Calcutta—who is to be lady physician to the Court. After ten days' rest at Peshawar—where gradually increasing exercise was given to the horses daily—a start was made for the journey into the strange land where English ladies have so seldom before set foot. The sheep had been sent on two days in advance. The horses each led by a syce took the lead and were followed by a long procession of camels (fully 150 in number) bearing Western merchandise and Western people for the Amir's Court. At Jamrud Fort the "caravan" (to adopt an ancient phrase) was given an escort of Khyber Rifles as a safeguard against the onslaughts of the wild banditti of these unfrequented mountain passes. From Jamrud the caravan proceeded to Ali Musjid without mishap and from thence to Landa Kotal, where Mr. Day delivered over his charge, and returned through the Khyber Pass with an escort of Rifles. Mr. Day tells us that the horses went through the Khyber Pass in such capital form that it might have been supposed they were "to the manner born."

MILITARY ENTERTAINMENT ON THE OVAL.

This evening a grand moonlight entertainment is to be given on the Oval by the Naval and Military forces at present in Bombay. That portion of the Oval extending from the north end of the Secretariat to the central tower of the High Court has been enclosed for the purpose, and very ample arrangements have been made for the satisfactory carrying out of the sports and for the convenience of spectators. The entertainment is to be repeated to-morrow night. The programme on both evenings will commence with an overture by the Massed Bands, which will be followed by a Gun Competition by the Band of H. M. S. Boadicea; Musical Clubs by the Marine Battalion Band; Tent-pegging; a Bombay Riot; Physical Drill by 1st L. N. Lancashire Regiment; Musical Ride by the 2nd Bombay Lancers; and the final Pig-sticking Race for the Kadir Cup.

THE PARSEE GYMKHANA.

The annual general meeting of the Parsee Gymkhana was held, on Monday afternoon, in the Gymkhana Pavilion, Marine Lines, Mr. Sorabji Framji Patel presiding. The annual report stated that in view of the inconvenience experienced owing to the smallness of the pavilion the committee had resolved to extend it. They had also decided to enlarge the grounds for cricket and to increase the number of lawn tennis courts. For this purpose two members of the managing committee had made a donation of Rs. 8,000, with the stipulation that the remaining Rs. 1,500 required for carrying out the work should be raised by a subscription from among the members. During the year under review they had played a number of cricket matches and had won most of them. Only one or two matches were lost, in consequence of some of their good players not taking part in them. The annual athletic sports in connection with the Gymkhana were not held last year, because sufficient assistance and encouragement were not forthcoming. The public would, it was hoped, find a good substitute in the sports held under the auspices of the Schools' Athletic Association. The latter meetings would create a taste among the public for such exhibitions, and greater demands would be made for similar sports in future. Office-bearers for the current year were appointed, and the usual resolutions were passed tendering thanks to the out-going committee and the president.

THE FRERE-FLETCHER GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The annual prize-distribution, in connection with the Frere-Fletcher Girls' School, came off yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham presiding. A programme containing various items of music having been gone through, the Rev. H. G. Lewis, the honorary secretary, said that he was sorry to say there was no regular written report to be read to them, but he would tell them just a little about the work done by the school. The Government Educational Inspector visited the school every year, but he did not make a report except perhaps to the Government, and it had not been customary to issue such report yearly. There were a good many changes since the school was first started ten years ago, and several head teachers had come and gone during that period. In spite of all these changes the school had made a good progress during the last year under Miss Sealy, the present head-mistress. The head teachers and teachers on the staff were very good, but before the children properly understood them, the changes took place. At present there were four teachers and all the useful subjects were taught there. The inspector who examined the school had expressed his opinion that the children were well taught, in a systematic way they had received good discipline and the staff was also efficient. The trustees of the institution were also well satisfied with the way in which it was conducted. During the last ten years until last year only one girl had passed the Matriculation Examination but last year two girls were sent up from this school and they had passed the examination.

The Hon'ble Mr. Oxenham then distributed the prizes to the successful pupils, and made a few observations congratulating the head-mistress, Miss Sealey, and the students. He expressed his surprise at the fact that there was no record kept of the work done by the school. This was his first experience of the kind and he did not remember to have come across such an incident before. There was no regular report, but if the Inspector (Mr. Giles) whom he personally knew, gave any compliment he meant it and the school deserved it. It was rather strange that there was no report, but that showed that there was nothing to be said against the institution, as the proverb went, "No news was good news." He wished success to the institution in future.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman, and the singing of the National Anthem concluded the proceedings.

R. I. M. S. DALHOUSIE.

The Royal Indian Marine steamer Dalhousie, under the command of Captain F. M. Barwick, sailed yesterday for Aden, with Lieutenant Stafford, R.E., Surgeon-Lieutenant Read, Medical Staff, one warrant officer with one lady and six children, 2 men, 10 natives, 3 women, 4 children, and 3 followers, as passengers.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Yesterday at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following case was tried before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran and a common jury.

A EUROPEAN CASE FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

F. A. Miller, a European, was charged with an outrage, said to have been committed by him, on the 15th October last, on a woman of the Gond cast, named Musamat Narbuda, aged about 22 or 23 years. The case had been committed for trial by Mr. Wormack, District Magistrate of Bilaspur, in the Central Provinces. Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. J. C. Cama, appeared for the defence. The jury was composed of eight Europeans and one Parsee.

Mr. Rivett-Carnac, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner was a young Englishman; and the offence was alleged to have been committed on a native woman named Narbudda on the 15th October last at a place near a railway level crossing on the Bengal Nagpore Railway, about three miles from the Bilaspur station. The magistrate who tried the case had, in the first instance, committed it to the District Sessions, although, as the accused was a European British subject, he should have been committed to the High Court. The learned counsel read to the jury the provisions of the law bearing on the charge of rape, and briefly stated the facts of the case for the prosecution. The accused was employed on the Bengal Nagpore Railway as a permanent way inspector and lived at a place called Khotah, some twenty miles from Bilaspur on the branch line running from the latter place to Kutin. The woman Narbudda was the wife of a man named Saboo, who was in charge of a level crossing between Khotah and Bilaspur. On the morning of the 15th October, the accused left Khotah for Bilaspur, travelling by the early morning train and reached Bilaspur between 7 and 8 a.m. He travelled in company of a man named Lecrarge, an overseer of the Railway Company, and a man named Luxmon Ganesh, the latter having formerly been in the service of the Railway Company, but having at the time been discharged. The three men separated at Bilaspur, the accused having arranged to meet Lecrarge later on at the railway level crossing for the purpose of being taken on to Khotah on Lecrarge's trolley. While at Bilaspur, the accused hired a tonga and drove about the town with Luxman Ganesh, making several purchases. The evidence would shew that the accused purchased two bottles of rum at the shop of a native named Narayen Swammy, and that he drank some of the contents of one bottle. Having driven about the town for some time, they returned to the level crossing, known as the Sankli Crossing. The accused then drunk more of the contents of the bottle, and was to some extent intoxicated, if not absolutely drunk. Even assuming that the accused was drunk, the learned counsel said he need hardly tell the jury that intoxication was no defence, and that even if he committed the offence while in an intoxicated state, he would still be liable to punishment. At the time the accused and Luxmon Ganesh arrived at the level crossing, Sahoo, the woman's husband had gone to the hospital for some medicine. He had lost his arms in a railway accident, so that even his presence would have been of no avail to resist the action of the accused. The woman would tell the jury that accused, on getting out of the tonga, came to the door of her hut and asked her for a drink of water. She went inside the hut to fetch some water for him, when he followed her inside, threw her down on the floor, and dishonoured her although she struggled the best way she could to get out of his grasp. Luxmon Ganesh, who was at the time in the compound of the hut, would tell the jury that he witnessed the assault, and that when he remonstrated, the accused threatened to strike him. Another man named Gangadas Amberdas, a cultivator, who was working in an adjacent field, went up to the hut on hearing the woman's cries, and he also witnessed the occurrence. After the act had been committed a trolley came and passed the hut, but it was stopped on the accused making a signal to it. The accused then ran out of the hut towards the trolley. Lecrarge would state that the accused appeared to stumble as he approached the trolley and that he was more or less drunk at the time. Lecrarge took the accused back to Khotah on his trolley, and he would state that he had seen Luxmon Ganesh sitting in the compound of the hut thus corroborating the latter's statement. The woman Narbudda would tell the jury that the accused got up when he heard the noise of the trolley coming up; and that, on her husband's return home soon afterwards, she told him all that had occurred during his absence. No report was made to the police that day either by the woman or her husband. The next morning, the accused passed by the hut, but it was natural, said the learned counsel, that the gateman hesitated to make a complaint against a saheb in the prisoner's position. The same day, however, Mr. Beck, another permanent way inspector, passed the level crossing on his trolley, when a complaint was made to him by the woman. Mr. Rivett-Carnac said the prosecution would, unfortunately, be unable to call Mr. Beck, who had been ordered to Chittagong, but he had advised the woman to make a report to the police, and a report was made accordingly. The accused himself had made a statement before a magistrate, in which he admitted the fact of his having gone to the hut; that he was more or less drunk at the time; that the woman was in the hut; but he denied having committed the offence. He said he was intoxicated, and had to be assisted on to the trolley. The learned counsel said it was for the jury to say, after hearing the evidence, whether they believed his story or not, and whether they had any reason to consider that the case for the prosecution was a got-up one.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution, but had not closed when the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

ADULTERATION OF GHEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly give me a little space for the following few suggestions:—The people of India have a grievance from a long time past, that the ghee they buy in the bazaar comes adulterated, and that there is no legal prohibition against the adulteration and the sale of adulterated ghee. The grievance is a proper one, and the Government has fully recognised its importance, and has been contemplating legislation to effectually check the evil, so often complained of. In my humble opinion there is no necessity for going for a separate legislative enactment. The Indian Penal Code contains the following provisions, which might be slightly amended:—

"Section 272.—Whoever adulterates any article of food or drink, so as to make such article noxious as food or drink, intending to sell such article as food or drink, or knowing it to be likely that the same will be sold as food or drink shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both."

"Section 273.—Whoever sells or offers for sale, as food or drink any article which has been rendered or has become noxious, or in a state unfit for food or drink, knowing or having reason to believe, that the same is noxious as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1,000 or with both."

It has been held that the offence of adulteration of ghee cannot come under these two sections of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Mayne in his commentary on these sections, says:—"The adulteration mentioned in the two preceding sections must be such as renders it injurious to health. Mixing water with milk, sloe-leaves with tea, or chicory with coffee would not be punishable. It would be otherwise with such compounds as beer doctored with strychnine, spirits mixed with vitriol, cake coated with red lead, and such like poisonous compounds." Mr. Starling comments on these sections as follows:—"Under Section 272 it will be necessary to prove that food or drink was mixed with some foreign substance of such a nature as to make the food or drink noxious to those who use it, mere adulteration with harmless substances for the purpose of getting extra profit is not punishable under the section, and it must also be shown that the adulterer intended to sell or knew that the seller would sell the adulterated article as food or drink, or with the knowledge that it was likely to be so sold."

The word "noxious" in these two sections of the Indian Penal Code has been understood in the sense of being hurtful or injurious to body only. I don't understand why the word should be given such a limited interpretation. Webster defines "noxious" as "hurtful, harmful, baneful, pernicious, injurious, destructive, unwholesome, insalubrious, corrupting morals." His definition is not exhaustive and in my humble opinion signifies that the word "noxious" includes injury to body as well as to mind and feeling, as he himself, I suppose, is made clear by his illustration from Swift: "Too frequent an appearance in places of public resort is noxious to spiritual promotion." The sense in which Swift has used the word "noxious" is not limited to bodily injury alone as it appears Mr. Mayne and Mr. Starling think. He uses it in a wider sense. Again Dr. Worcester in his dictionary defines the word just as Webster has defined it, and illustrates his definition by quotations from Pope and Denison. Pope says:—"See pale Orion sheds unwholesome dews, arise, the pines a noxious shade diffuse." Denison says: "The word noxious includes the complex ideas both of insalubrity and offensiveness." Dr Worcestor does not limit the sense to include only harm to body. Ogilvie also gives it a wide meaning inasmuch as he thinks that the word means also "corrupting morals." The adulteration of ghee is both insalubrious to health and offensive to the taste and feelings. The adulteration with fat makes the ghee not only an unwholesome article of food but injures the religious and moral susceptibilities of many Hindus. The word "noxious" then denotes the power of hurting body as well as mind and feeling.

If all these interpretations are not correct, let the Legislature define the word "noxious" for special purposes, making the interpretation unexhaustive. Legal phraseology is peculiar and for special enactments made for special purposes the Legislature can give a special meaning to any word. Instances of this sort are numerous in our Indian Codes. If such a course is found unsuitable I might suggest that an illustration might be added to one of the sections of the Indian Penal Code something like the following :—

Illustration to Sections 272 and 273.—If any one adulterates fat or any substance (which the legislature might mention) he comes within this section. The word "noxious" may be defined as follows :—"The word noxious includes that which is injurious to body, mind, or feeling." I am not accurate here, but have pointed out the lines on which in my humble opinion legislature might proceed to check the evil.

In England, the legislation on the subject of adulteration of articles of food, drink, or drugs is contained in various statutes, the important among them being 35 and 36 Vic. c. 74 ; 38 and 39 Vic. c. 63 and 42, and 43 Vic. c. 31. I have seen the provisions of the various acts and don't consider we can borrow any of them to suit our purpose. However the study of them is not without advantage to throw a little light upon the subject under consideration. Section 6 of the statutes 42 and 43 Victoria 31 which is an Act passed in 1879 to amend the Sale of Food or Drugs Act of 1875, might suggest us some remedy. The section was as follows and refers to lessening the efficacy of spirits.

Section 6.—"It is a good defence to a charge of selling spirits, adulterated only with water that such admixture has not reduced the spirits more than 25 degrees under proof for brandy, whisky, or rum, or 35 for gin." The Indian Legislature might decide with the aid of medical authorities or in consultation with the Chemical Analyser, what proportion of ingredients should consist in ghee to render it unobnoxious or fit or wholesome to be an eatable article, and then enact that the lessening of such fixed proportions of ingredients or increasing them or adding some other ingredients to them in certain proportions, should form an offence.

Again some provisions relating to the fraudulent adulteration might be studied with advantage by an Indian jurist. A section provides that every person who doth sell to the prejudice of the purchaser any article of food or any drug, which is not of the nature, substance, and quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, is liable to a penalty of £20. Another section provides that every person who doth sell any compound article of food or compound drug which is not composed of ingredients in accordance with the demands of the purchaser is liable to a penalty of £20. Then with regard to fraudulent abstraction the English law provides that every person who with intent that the same may be sold in its altered state without notice doth abstract from any article of food any part of it so as to affect injuriously its quality, substance, or nature is liable to a penalty of £20. We might perhaps create new offence in the Indian Penal Code of "Fraudulent mixture with any article of food to affect its quality, substance, or nature" without prefixing the words noxious or injurious to the definition.

I have only taken the liberty of indicating the lines and trust the Indian Legislature will find its way to remove the evil that has been felt by all the people in India.—Yours, &c.,

D. W. PILGAMKER.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 10th April, 1894 :—

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 9th March, 1894, reporting, with reference to the enquiry made in Trustees' Resolution No. 72, dated 27th February, 1894, as to what objection there would be to the abolition of the post of the Assistant Port Officer ; that, if arrangements can be made for an officer of the Royal Indian Marine to be appointed to relieve the Port Officer when he requires short leave by the Trustees undertaking to pay the acting allowances of the officer so appointed, it can be arranged to dispense with the Assistant Port Officer by distributing his duties among the other officers of the Port Department. Read proceedings of the Finance and Establishment Committee, stating that, for reasons which Captain Campbell has explained, it will be advisable to defer the further consideration of this question, but advising that in the meantime the post be kept vacant so as not to prejudice future action.

Resolution.—Consideration should be deferred as recommended, but the post being now vacant, the Director, Royal Indian Marine, should be asked to defer making a fresh appointment to it until the Trustees have had an opportunity of further considering the case, and, if necessary, of addressing Government in reference to it.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 10th April, 1894, forwarding a plan showing the alterations in the southern approach of the Wadi Bunder overbridge approved by the Trustees in their Resolution No. 115, dated 3rd April, 1894, and stating that he has shown the plan to Mr. Wenden, Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, who said that he had no objections to the proposed alterations from an engineering point of view, provided the Railway Company were put to no extra expense.

Resolution.—The revised plan is approved and should be forwarded to Government in the Railway Department in continuation of the Trustees' letter No. 1109 of 21st March, 1894, to the address of the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, and with reference to G. R. No. 1553, dated 6th August, 1892, and it should be intimated that the design has been modified to meet the obvious necessity of providing for railway communication between the firewood compound west of the Frere Road and the Prince's Dock ; that this alters the design of the bridge proper by substituting two spans—one of 51ft. 3in. and the other of 50ft. 9in.—for three, each of 32 feet, and the Trustees are willing to agree to pay the extra cost involved in this alteration. It should further be intimated, as previously decided, that the Trustees would prefer that the work comprised in the south approach outside the railway limits should be entrusted to their engineer, but hope the Railway Company will agree to procure the girders and ironwork on their behalf along with that for the rest of the bridge, which will ensure uniformity in the design as now modified. Copy of the plan should also be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner in continuation of letter No. 1361, dated 9th April, 1894.

Read letter from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, dated 22nd December, 1893, stating, with reference to their consignments of seeds and wheat brought to the Docks by rail for direct shipment, that occasionally some bags, on being taken out of wagons, are found to be discoloured and unfit for shipment ; that for being allowed to change them a charge is made at the rate of half an anna per bag ; that they understand that this charge was fixed some years ago before working the traffic direct from the railway was contemplated, and if it is allowed to remain, they believe it will retard, to some extent, the expansion of the new system ; and requesting the Trustees to look into the matter and see whether it cannot be discontinued. Read memo. from the Docks Superintendent, dated 28th December, 1893, stating that the charge has been levied since the opening of the docks under item 7, page 20, of the dock scale of rates to discourage the transfer of cargo in the docks where the space required for changing bags cannot be spared, but when the number of bags to be changed is small, say 20 to 30, the charge is waived, being only levied when, as in a recent case, as many as 1,000 bags had to be changed. Read memo. from the Docks Superintendent, No. 10834, dated 27th January, 1894. Read letter from Messrs. Ralli Brothers, datet 4th April, 1894, stating that they have received a Bill from the Docks Superintendent amounting to Rs. 59-8-0, on account of refilling 1,908 bags for shipment per s. s. Werneth Hall, and requesting that, for reasons given in their letter of 22nd December last, the bill may be cancelled. Read memo. by the Secretary, dated 9th April, 1894, pointing out that grain and seeds, which are chiefly affected, are very rarely repacked in the docks, and the few cases that have occurred were in direct shipments by rail when the unfitness of the bags for shipment only became known on their delivery from the railway wagons at the dock sheds, that the imposition of the charge in such cases causes annoyance, while it produces only a very few rupees in revenue ; and suggesting that the charge be abolished altogether.

Resolution.—The operation of the rule may be suspended provisionally. The Docks Superintendent should report if any increase in the practice of re-bagging follows.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 9th April, 1894, forwarding plans and detailed estimates for filling in the south arm of the Frere land canals, which is at present not made use of at all for landing purposes, viz. :—Estimate No. 1, amounting to Rs. 4,605-1-11 for filling in the west head of the canal only and extending the drain U V under the reclaimed ground, shown on litho plan marked "Estimate No. 1," making 2,177 square yards of ground available; Estimate No. 2, amounting to Rs. 22,559-5-10, for filling in the whole of the south arm of the canal and extending the drain U V into the northern arm of the canal, shown on litho plan marked "Estimate No. 2," giving an area of 10,097 square yards of reclaimed ground ; and recommending that the work specified in Estimate No. 1 be carried out at once, as it will prevent the west head of the canal being used by the inhabitants of the surronnding houses as a latrine as at present and will give valuable ground with a frontage on the new road.

Resolution.—Filling in the western end of the south canal at an estimated cost of Rs. 4,605 is sanctioned, to be met from savings as follows :—On the provision for filling in plot north of Ghorupdeo Hill, item 5, section IV, of statement accompanying the Chairman's note of 25th November, 1893, Rs. 2,000, final saving on contract for items 1 and 2, section II, of the same statement, Rs 2,600. Read letter from the acting Engineer dated 9th April, 1894, requesting sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 512 for driving 19 double old rail posts in the timber pond C C1, opposite Ghorupdeo Hill, for the purpose of mooring rafts of timber, which at present get jammed up at high water and damage the slopes.

Resolution.—Sanctioned : to be met from the provision for pitching the sides of the timber pond, item 8, section IV, of statement accompanying the Chairman's note of 25th November, 1893.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

Statement showing the quantity of grain and seeds brought into the Docks by rail :—

Month.	Quantity.	Ground Rent.	Siding Fees.	Clerical Fees.	Net Revenue earned.	Charges recovered from Shippers and paid to the Contractors for unloading wagons and carting goods to berths.
	tons cwt	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p
From Ap. 1893 to Feb. 1894 as per last statement ...	68829 16	5253 9 4	12900 6 11	4299 6 8	22415 4 4	16245 9 3
March 1894	2336 0	876 3 3	438 10 1	146 0 1	1444 2 5	*1301 7 10
Total..	71165 16	6129 12 7	13338 7 0	4445 6	23859 6 9	17547 1 1

* This sum includes charges paid in March for produce brought in during February.

Total Dock charges, Rs. 41,406-7-10, or per ton annas 9 and pies 3.

Statement of cottons, twist and metals in Port Trust Warehouses during March 1894 :—

	1894.	1893.
Cotton, bales	15,701	7,589
Do. cases	10,874	8,194
Twist, bales	5,130	903
Copper, tons	700½	857
Yellow metal, tons	270	370½

Pilotage Statement :—

←	For week ending 6th April 1894.		Total from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1894.	Total from 1st to 6th April 1894.	For week ending 6th April 1893.		Total from 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1893.	Total from 1st to 6th April 1893.
	For 31st Mar. 1894.	From 1st to 6th Apl. 1894.			For 31st Mar. 1893.	From 1st to 6th April 1893.		
Vessels piloted into harbour	4	15	990	15	2	22	1,061	22
Vessels piloted out of harbour	6	17	975	17	4	18	1,051	18
Vessels transported	1	16	789	16	2	12	788	12
„ attended to	..	...	53	..	...	...	63	..
„ warped	...	3	93	3	2	..	31	...

Statement of vessels using the Docks.

Vessels entered—								
Prince's Dock	3	12	434	12	1	9	429	9
Victoria Dock	1	9	386	9	..	7	341	7
Total..	4	21	820	21	1	16	770	16
Vessels left—								
Prince's Dock	3	8	434	8	2	6	435	6
Victoria Dock	2	8	384	8	1	8	334	8
Total..	5	16	818	16	3	14	769	14
Vessels remaining in—								
Princes Dock	3	11	...	..	1	9	—	..
Victoria Dock	1	13	...	..	..	11	..	...
Total..	4	24	...	..	1	20	..	...

Statement of vessels using the Dock Harbour Walls :—

Prince's Dock Harbour Wall	...	3	214	3	1	7	222	7
Victoria Dock Harbour Wall	1	1	159	1	..	4	151	4
Total..	1	4	373	4	1	11	373	11

Merewether Dry Dock :—

—	During week.			Totai,			
				From 1st Apl 1893 to 7th April 1894.		From 1st Apl 1892 to 7th April 1893.	
	No.	Period of occupation. Days.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage
For week ending 7th April 1894.							
Vessels under 985 tons, subject to minimum charge—							
S. S. Zuari* contd. from last week	...	1*	...	..	..	...	..
S. S. Shaik Berkhud‡	1	5‡	327	...	..	..	..
Dredger Teredo† H. Barge Curlew† Do. Snipe† (Docked together)	3	1†	304 305 305	1	1241	Nil.	Nil.
Vessels charged on tonnage							
S. S. Akbar *contd. from last week	..	1*	...	...	..	..	..
S. S. La Seyne‡	1	5‡	2248	1	2248	3	8034
Total	5	7	3489	5	3489	3	8034

* ‡ † Docked together.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending April 10, as compared with the statement of April 3, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	April 3. Rs. A. P.	April 10. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	56,00,000 0 0	56,00,000 0 0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,74,87,420 4 6	2,02,44,595 4 1
Other Deposits, &c.	3,80,39,251 1 4	3,80,90,697 1 1
Bank Post Bills, &c.	17,45,884 8 11	6,38,545 14 4
Sundries	29,45,487 10 11	29,67,143 7 5
Rs.	8,58,18,043 9 8	8,75,40,981 10 11
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	39,79,106 0 0	38,93,023 0 0
Other authorised Invtmts.	47,02,408 0 0	49,08,663 0 0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,54,07,057 8 9	1,57,81,134 14 9
Credits on do.	1,23,12,658 7 6	1,29,33,098 13 2
Bills Discounted, &c.	2,36,61,478 0 1	2,48,61,857 8 1
Balances with other Banks	8,13,895 3 4	9,46,835 8 6
Bullion	5,155 5 1	5,025 5 2
Dead Stock	12,97,295 8 11	12,94,906 10 2
Stamps	9,291 9 8	8,889 1 7
Sundries	18,85,688 13 0	18,68,650 5 1
Cash, &c., at Head Office	55,99,613 10 0	61,23,714 0 7
Do. at Branches	1,61,41,365 1 4	1,49,15,183 7 10
Rs.	8,58,18,043 9 8	8,75,40,981 10 11

The following is the Bank's Memorandum of Liabilities and assets up to April 10, 1894 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Treasury Balance at Head Office	19,47,084	Inc.
Do. at Branches	8,10,091	do.
Other Deposits	51,446	do.
Post Bills	11,07,338	Dec.
ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,20,172	Inc.
Loans	3,74,078	do.
Accounts of Credit	6,20,441	do.
Mercantile Bills	11,97,379	do.
Cash at Head Office	5,24,070	do.
Do. at Branches	12,26,182	Dec.

Referring to the ship building policy of the French Government, the Dix-Neuvieme Siecle says a thorough reaction has set in in all the ports against the regrettable tendencies of the Ministry of Marine to entrust the construction of warships more than ever to private establishments. In fact, it is acknowledged that the ships which show the greatest number of defects, and whose boilers so frequently become damaged, and are incapable of supporting high pressure for any length of time, are those which are delivered to the State by the private shipbuilding yards.

NEWS OF THE DAY

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab has been compelled to point out that all officers are bound to make themselves fully acquainted with the standing orders of Government, and that no excuse on the ground of ignorance of them can be accepted.

Vigorous negotiations have of late been going on betwen the Hyderabad Government and Mr. Hajee Sajun Lalljee in regard to a tramway communication between Secunderabad and Hyderabad. According to the *Deccan Budget*, the only bone of contention now is the allignment.

The Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 7th April, were, for passengers, &c., Rs 68,700, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,07,176, other earnings (estimated) *nil*, making altogether Rs. 1,75,876, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 209-6-0. During the corresponding week in 1893 the receipts were Rs. 2,01,945-9-1, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 240-6-7.

The South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 17th March, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 73,615-1-5, and for goods, &c., Rs. 77,784-9-5, making altogether Rs. 1,51,399-10-10, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 145-2-6. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,52,247-3-11, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 145-15-6.

The Prime Minister is the object of considerable wrath and resentment on the part of the Hindu community in Hyderabad just now, says the *Deccan Budget*. "Their anger against the late Government spared Nawab Sir Asman Jah, and settled upon Mushtaq Husain's religious prejudice and fanaticism. Mr. Eardley Norton has said that in issuing orders in the Seetharampet Temple Case, Nawab Vicar-ul-Umra rang the knell of his downfall."

A remarkable arrangement in favour of the workman of the military factories at Spandau has been decided upon and made known to the operatives by posters. Henceforward, the operatives are allowed to advance complaints and ask for advice, either applying direct to the Director or to any member of the administration, which consists solely of officers.

The number of foreigners taking part in the International Medical Congress in Rome was 3,850, of whom about 800 were ladies. Professor Virchow, Professor Koch, and M. Pasteur were received in private audience by King Humbert. In the section of Hygiene a sub-section was instituted for studies on Asiatic cholera, its origin and its cure. The French Minister of Marine sent as his representative the chief naval doctor, M. Rouvier.

Commander Nigra, who was Italian Ambassador in Paris during the last ten years of the Second Empire, and who went to Paris in 1856 as secretary of Count Cavour, is, it is said, about to publish a part of the correspondence of that statesman. It embraces letters to Madame de Circourt. A correspondent writes :—Madame de Circourt belonged to the Liberal Catholic set here. Cavour, in one of the letters communicated to me, says, under date Turin, April 5th, 1861. "I send you my speech on Rome, a speech free from reticence or reservation. The temporal power is dead and beyond the power of any human influence to call it to life again. The pope needs other guarantees than those of bayonets. Liberty can give them, and we are ready to secure him that. The Catholics ought to see that he will gain by the change. Do read my speech to Father Lacordaire and Montalembert, and add that Italy does not ask better than to fling all the concordats and Leopoldine laws into the fire. She wants to practise fairly separation of Church and State. The difficulties in the way are vast, but we do not fear to face them. What can be better for Church and State than to reconcile the Papacy with the national spirit ? Little by little the Cardinals will accept the new influence and the Church will evolve towards Liberalism."

Captain Bigelow has prepared a second edition of his standard work, "The Principles of Strategy," which is not a mere reprint, the whole having been revised and considerably enlarged. It is a special feature of the work that the principles it lays down are illustrated mainly from American campaigns. The importance of studying strategy, both as a science and an art, is recognised by all military authorities who are deserving of the name. The famous American General, Sherman, has shrewdly said:—"There may be such things as born generals, but I have never encountered them, and I doubt the wisdom of trusting to their turning up on an emergency." Captain Bigelow is probably not far wrong in his opinion that the truth is that generals are partly born, partly made, and are the joint product of three characteristics—talent, or a faculty born in the man ; science, or a faculty acquired by study ; and art, or a faculty acquired by experience. Nor does this apply to generals only. As Captain Bigelow observes, a lieutenant in charge of a scouting party may be confronted with problems which nothing but generalship will enable him to solve.

The existing distress in Swedish Lapland, caused by the heavy snows of last winter, is described as being exceedingly severe. Generally the reindeer easily finds nourishment beneath the snow, but this winter that has been impossible. The snow was so deep and hard that the animals could not pierce it. On the Finland side there was plenty of food for them, and they went by thousands across the frontier, where they were confiscated by Finland. These creatures are the whole riches of the Laplanders, who are stated by the "Vossische Zeitung" to be now quite beggared.

A recent proclamation by the Governor of the Province of Kiangsi reminds native converts to Christianity that they are still Chinese subjects, and, on the other hand, non-converts are exhorted to consider the former still as brethren, and to put aside further doubt and suspicion about them. But while this is so, converts are warned that if, because they have embraced a foreign faith, they rely too much on foreign protection, they will be punished with the utmost rigour !

People who are nervous about the water supplied by the companies for drinking purposes, have hitherto had the satisfaction of thinking that by paying for mineral waters in bottles they could escape all risk of zymotic disease. Two French doctors, however, Messrs. Henri Moissan and Leon Grimbert, have presented a paper to the Paris Academy of Medicine, which is likely to cause a good deal of uneasiness even to mineral water drinkers. By mineral waters it is not meant to designate artificial mineral waters, like soda and seltzer. These the two doctors found tolerably pure, on account, as they think, of the carbonic acid gas in them, which is obnoxious to microbes. But in certain natural mineral waters, bottled and capsuled, they found as many as 180,000 colonies of microbes per cubic centimetre. None of these waters, it is to be noted, contained the bacillus to which is attributed typhoid fever, a disease that is epidemic in Paris just now. It is thought that the bottles, before being filled, are washed in water that is more or less impure.

To win a prize in a lottery and then find that payment of the money is refused, owing to noncompliance with a little formality, has been the hard lot of M. Dertelle, a merchant at Rheims. M. Dertelle instructed his broker in Paris some time ago to buy some Credit Foncier shares, and he remitted part of the purchase money. Shortly afterwards he wrote asking whether he could, on payment of interest, postpone the completion of the purchase, and the broker informed him that he could. All would have gone well probably, but for the fact that one day M. Dertelle discovered that one of his shares had been drawn for repayment, with a bonus or lottery prize of 100,000 francs. When he came to claim the money, the Company refused to pay, on the ground that the share had not been paid for. Hereupon the owner brought an action to recover the sum from the broker who misled him ; but without success. The Courts have held that no man, not even a professional man in receipt of a fee for his services, is responsible for advice which may or may not prove to be correct.

This is the correct name of the new Civil Governor of Madrid :—"Don Jose Angel Mena del Barco y Gayoso de los Cobos Pando Tellez Giron Godinez de Paz, Duke of Tamamez."

In a village near Wilkyen, on the Russian Frontier, the other day, a rich peasant gave a feast in honour of his daughter's wedding. Late in the evening it was discovered that the bridegroom was missing. Great consternation fell upon the party. In the neighbouring forest his body was found pierced with a bullet. Whether he had been murdered—he had still in his possession his money and other valuables—or had committed suicide, is the subject of much discussion in the district.

The unsuitability of the present regulation dress of our army for fighting and campaign purposes is held by Major-General Sir William Butler to be demonstrated by the fact that, whenever a little war is announced the officer, who has been fortunate enough to be selected for service, instantly discards all idea of proceeding to the scene of strife in the habiliments he has heretofore been wont to wear. Going straight to his tailor, he orders a fighting kit more or less in accordance, so far as clothing is concerned, with what he has worn at polo, deer-stalking, or salmon fishing. Canadian homespun, Bedford cord, Indian kaki, French merino, moleskin, are severally or collectively called into use. Indian putties, pith, leather or cork helmets, puggarees of various colours, strange sword-belts, boots of buff, gauntlets, revolver-cases, and broadswords appear as if by magic ; and the man who, during his period of tuition at Aldershot or the Curragh, has been rigidly restrained to the eighth of an inch in width of trouser stripe, and the exactest measure of cuff and collar, becomes all at once the most variously dressed and accoutred military unit that any army has ever seen. Sir William, whose views on the subject are set forth in detail in "The United Service Magazine," adds that the curious part of the anomaly is this, that while no army in the world is clothed in a manner so opposite to common sense, no people in the world are so acute and sensible in finding out the good and fitting thing to be worn in sport, in travel, or in recreation.

The "conveyance system," as it is called in the colony of Victoria, which has been rendered necessary by the closing of public schools that have been marked by a low attendance, appears, by the report of the Minister of Public Instruction, to have fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of its promoters. It is restricted to the schools referred to, and to applications where the number of children would formerly have warranted the Department in establishing a temporary unclassified school. All arrangements for conveyance are left to the parents, the Department paying for the conveyance of children entitled to it at the rate of sixpence for the daily attendance of each child between the ages of five and thirteen, if residing more than three miles from the nearest existing school ; and in the case of closed schools, with certain conditions, as to age, at the rate of threepence for the daily attendance of children living between two and three miles from the school. These sums, when compared with English standards, certainly appear high. The system is adopted only where it is considered, after due investigation, to be practicable, both as to distance and as to the nature of the roads. The railway company have also made special arrangements for children to travel by rail. One hundred and thirty-seven schools have thus been closed, at a saving of 8,000*l*. per year. The parents, it is stated, have gladly accepted the scheme, and the inspectors report that it is working smoothly.

At a general assembly of the French Academy, two important questions have been lately decided. The council had already had before them the proposal, that in the schools for lady pupils the partially clothed male figure might be used. A resolution in its favour had been carried, but there had been about nine dissentient voices. The resolution came up for confirmation before the general assembly. In the meantime the subject had been talked over, and the usage of foreign academies ascertained. There was a substantial diminution in the number of dissentients, and the resolution was confirmed. The other question was the much-debated one of the relative claims of members and outsiders. Hitherto any exhibitor could send in eight works, and no exhibitor could obtain the line for more than four. Of course the member was sure that his eight would be hung, but for the outsider there was no such security. It was proposed that members should be limited to six, and outsiders to four ; the rule as to the line remained undisturbed. But on reflection it seemed unwise to disturb the status quo. It was found by examining the books that the number of instances in which the proposed four limit had been exceeded gave a result so small that it would only reduce the work of the Council of Selection by six hours. It was not worth while to disturb existing rules for so small a gain.

Prince Bismarck, according to a correspondent of a German newspaper, has felt all the winter the effects of his serious illness last autumn. The doctor's injunctions as to moderation in drinking and smoking, which the Prince had to obey up to last month, have now been cancelled, and the Prince daily smokes his long pipe, which is most carefully kept in order by his valet. The ex-Chancellor, who never despised a drop of "something good," and who always considered water better for outward than inward use, is allowed to drink wine again. He has given up drinking beer altogether, except on very rare occasions. His physician does not object to his drinking a glass of good whisky at luncheon, as is the custom on the estates and farms in North Germany amongst rich and poor alike. With the improvement of his bodily health his spirits, which were never very low, have also improved, and he likes chatting an hour or two with visitors who are again seen at the manor of Friedrichsruh. That he feels thoroughly well is proved by the fact that he not only again takes his long walks through the Sachsenwald, but spoke a day of two ago of again taking his usual rides.

No living artist, observes the *Queen*, has the reputation of drawing the female figure more carefully and beautifully than Mr. G. Du Maurier. His subjects are generally well-dressed and well-to-do people, whom he depicts with a grace and elegance that is peculiarly his own. Any criticism, then, upon modern dress and modern fashion that comes from his lips must be received with respectful attention. In the lecture on social and political satire, which he has recent delivered, he spoke of his old colleague, John Leach, whom he admired for his high-bred courtesy and unfailing consideration for others, and maintained that he had absolutely improved the manners of the great by his mimicry and exposure of their defects. Charles Keene he also alluded to as one of the greatest masters in black and white that had ever illustrated the customs of his own time ; and, in conclusion, Mr. Du Maurier spoke of his own work, saying that most of the people he met with in society appeared to him interesting, and he was quite content to treat them as he saw them, without any attempt at caricature. These remarks will be accepted by all who know (and who does not know ?) Mr. Du Maurier's drawings. The founders of our fashions, however, may therefore take it very strongly to heart when Mr. Du Maurier says that it is a perpetual grief to him to have to cover his figures with "the hideous dress of the present period." By this expression we presume that Mr. Du Maurier must mean the fashion of the day. He was not alluding to the hideous and indecent crinoline, to the ugly and unnatural dress-improver, but to the costume that is now worn. Possibly he may have been thinking not only of female costume, but of that which pertains to the male sex. The ugly chimney-pot hat, which is out of keeping with every line and form of the human figure, may appear to Mr. Du Maurier as it does to every true artistic mind—a hideous article of dress, rivalled only, but not excelled, by the hat of the Parsee fire-worshipper. Men often rail at the absurdity of women's fashion, but the care they take of this ugly article of costume, the loving attention with which they lift it off their heads to see if a few fibres of fluff are disarranged, and smooth it with their glove or handkerchief, is, to say the least, as contemptible as any female folly of the same kind ; but it is not to be doubted that Mr. Du Maurier's remarks were chiefly applicable to the exaggerated example of the female costume of the day, which we need not proceed to describe, as they are, unfortunately, ever before our eyes.

WOMEN AND THEIR LITTLE WAYS.

"A man about town" writes to the *Scotsman* a paper on Women and Dress. He says :—Any man who has long and carefully studied the little ways of the weaker sex is well aware that Woman—in all strata of Society—in inseparable from Dress. It is to her always a necessity : sometimes a diversion, a serious business, or a continual worry, according to the circumstances by which she is surrounded. The Duchess of Three Stars looks upon an interview with her *modiste* as one of the regular duties of her position, and ranks it next in importance to her periodical visits to the dentist. The wife of the struggling country doctor, who visits and is visited by the county families, cuts, contrives, scrimps, and saves in order to avoid the degradation of being seen in a last season's gown. And so on, right down the scale, till we reach the poor little music teacher, or daily governess, who still further curtails her ordinarily scanty meals, and trudges to and fro for a month, instead of taking the penny tram-car or the two-penny 'bus, in order that she may array herself in a costume which she flatters herself is the latest fashion.

This love of dress—or rather attention to the proprieties thereof—seems to be implanted in the female breast at a very early age. Tiny toddlers of two or three years will call your attention to their "pitty f'ocks," or their "noo s'oes ;" damsels of six will compare notes as to the style of their respective costumes, not forgetting the important question of the cost thereof. School girls in their teens take the "rage" for fashions just as their juniors catch the measles, or the scarlatina. While to girls who are fairly "out," the importance of being properly attired is next only to that of being comfortably settled—possibly because it is frequently the stylish attire that acts as the dressing of the hook—it attracts the fish.

Why is this love of, and attention to, dress peculiar to the fair sex ? Little Gilbert de Vere stoically wears his new velvet dress, with its Lord Fauntleroy sash, and rather regrets the nursery edict which condemns him to be so attired, though he as too well trained to rebel ; while his sister Ethel will plead for permission to wear her last best dress with the "big" sleeves. Little Tommy Smith, the doctor's son, howls dismally when he discards his knickerbockers for his first pair of trousers, and feels like a fish out of water in the unaccustomed garment ; Miss Ellen Smith is as proud as a peacock in her first "long dress," and is admired and envied by those of her companions who are not yet advanced to that badge of "grown up" rank.

And when Gilbert de Vere and Thomas Smith are grown up, they pay little or no attention to dress, though for different reasons ; the former, because he "leaves all that sort of thing to his tailor, dont cher know—tailor's sure to do what's right ;" the latter, because, in his *rôle* as a medical student, who has his own path to carve on the climb to success, he has no time or inclination to study the cut of a waistcoat, the set of a coat, or the colour of a cravat. But, as Ethel de Vere and Ellen Smith enter womanhood each increases her attention to dress. Ethel, taught by an experienced mother, recognises the necessity of wearing the very latest modes, of keeping pace with each change of fashion, if she is to marry well—that is, well from a Society point of view—good settlement, town house, plenty of servants, and unlimited pin money. Ellen, on the other hand, has the question of dress continually thrust upon her by its exigencies and its difficulties. Her allowance is very small ; credit at milliner's or dressmaker's is out of the question ; the girls in her set are all richer than she ; and the efforts of the little earthen pot to keep in the swim with the more solid vessels of brass would be laughable were they not so palpable and so pitiable.

Perhaps the best idea of the importance which a woman attaches to dress is gained by a study of her impedimenta when she has occasion to shift her quarters. A few weeks ago I was sitting in the club, in Princes Street, when my uncle George came in.

"How are you, Bertie ?" he began ; and, without waiting for my reply to that conventional inquiry, he continued :—"I want you to do me a favour. Your're going up to town on Friday, aren't you ?"

"Yes," I answered unguardedly ; "going up by the 9·10 from Princes Street."

"That's capital," said my uncle, rubbing his hands gleefully. "Gussie is going up to spend a week or two with Netta—they've just come back from the Continent ; so you can take care of her and see her safely to Bayswater."

This was cool—very. Gussie is one of the unappropriated blessings of Uncle George's numerous daughters. In spite of her age—she calls it twenty-seven, and the family Bible thirty-two—Gussie has by no means given up hopes of getting a husband, and doubtless looked on a fortnight in London with the Aurotypes as too good a chance to be missed. Still, to saddle me with the care of that nervous and sensitive young woman for some 400 miles, and then with the task of conveying her to the Aurotypes' stucco place at Bayswater *was* rather cool, was n't it.

However, I was in for it—promised to call for her and take her down to Princes Street in plenty of time for the train. In all innocence of heart I did as I had promised. At a quarter to nine I drove up in a hansom, with my portmanteau on the roof. Gussie was ready—quite ready, in fact, I have no doubt she had been ready for hours. So were her trunks, and dress-baskets—which I had quite overlooked in my arrangements. Three trunks, two dress-baskets, a bundle of shawls and rugs, a dressing-bag, a smaller bag, and an umbrella, stick, *en-tout-cas* and a couple of golf clubs firmly strapped together—that was all !

"Good gracious, Bertie, how late you are ?" cried Gussie's shrill trebles, "we shall never do it. And oh ? you stupid fellow—a hansom ? Why, look at my things ?"

I did look—fortunately I didn't speak, or, like the Captian of the Pinafore, it might have been one of my "hardly ever" occasions. However, we luckily secured an empty four-wheeler that happened to pass ; Gussie's luggage was piled thereon, and we got to the station in plenty of time—at least three minutes before the whistle blew. Of course I had the pleasure of paying the cab, taking my charming cousin's ticket, tipping the porters, and settling an "excess luggage" account ; that's what bachelor cousins are made for, I suppose. But as I settled myself cosily in my corner, and reflected on the difference between the amount of dress which a man considers sufficient for a fortnight's stay, anywhere, and that which a woman requires under similar circumstances, I blessed my stars that I had no women folk belonging to me, and I rather pitied poor Uncle George after all.

If women only knew how little attention men pay to the gowns which woman wear, I think they would soon cease to dress "at" us as they do. Of course I am referring chiefly to dinner and party dresses—those productions that are called triumphs of the modiste's art. We don't understand the shibboleth of the *costumiere*, and are apt to wax sarcastic when we hear two young and pretty women talking *chiffons*.

"Yes, dear, quite, quite-old-fashioned," says No. 1 ; "why, I had that same style of sleeve *months* ago."

"And that basque," chimes in No. 2. "Did you ever see anything so *outre* ? Why, Madame Marie told me last week that nothing of the sort could be worn now. Do you like the new idea of jet-trimming ?"

"Yes, on certain materials ; for instance—but *do* look at Mrs. Blank's corsage ! Did you *ever* see such an atrocious arrangement ? Why its out of all harmony with the skirt. Now, I've just had a lovely thing home from Marie's ; its a——" and so on, and so on, for half an hour. And yet, if you were to ask a woman to tell you seriously and honestly why she pays all this attention to the way in which her body is covered, she would, with all sincere conviction, reply,

"Well, it's necessary. What would men think of us if we went about dowdies ?"

But isn't there a medium between dowdiness and all this intricate arrangement and consideration of cut colour, shape, and size ? Ah ! if women only knew how men appreciate a plain, well-fitting costume—a tailor-made gown of tweed which fits like a glove, and is void of all ribbons and laces—a simple muslin frock, just confined at the waist with a belt, in which a couple of carnations are carelessly inserted. Take my word for it, *that* is the style of dress that "fetches" us—to use a vulgar but very expressive term.

Why, look at the comedietta, or the drawing-room piece of the day. The heroine is arrayed in a tea-gown of marvellous hue and texture, over which the female portion of the audience go into raptures. But the men give the palm—unanimously and ungrudgingly—to the *soubrette* of the piece. She wears a black gown, artfully simple in its cut, and relieved by snowy cuffs, collar, apron, and cap ; there is not an atom of colour about her save the ripe redness of her lips, the pink in her cheeks, and the blue of her eyes. She may not be a trained actress ; she may even affect a demure style of speaking all at variance with the hidden laughter in her eyes, and the lurking smile round her mouth. Yet it is she who "fetches" the men in the stalls and boxes. Listen to their opinions as they stand at the bar of the buffet.

"Piece rather slow, eh ?"

"Yes ; doosid slow. Jolly little girl that, though, that plays the servant."

"By Jove, yes. That dress always looks killing. A girl I know—plain girl, rather—took the maid's part in some theatricals at our place last winter. Dressed just like that, you know—collar, cuffs, cap, apron, and all. Looked stunning. Actually caught the man she'd been after all the season—dress did it ; so jolly simple and fetching : aint it ?"

The electric bell announcing the rise of the curtain interrupts the further expression of opinion ; but the fact remains that the simpler a woman's costume the more likely is she to find favour in masculine eyes.

Speaking of the theatre reminds me of the way in which the critics pander to the prevailing rage for elaboration in dress. A dozen years ago we turned eagerly to our paper in the morning after a "first night," to see what the dramatic censors had to say about the new piece, and we generally found a careful analysis of the plot, a dispassionate criticism of the style and acting of the various artists, with perhaps half a dozen lines in praise of the way in which the play was mounted. Alas ! that is all changed now. We are treated to paragraph after paragraph describing with minute exactitude the costumes of the actresses —those of the actors are never mentioned. We read :—

"In the first act Mdlle de Sainte Tache wore a lovely custume, designed specially for her by Pointe Crayon, the well known R. A., and executed with marvellous taste by Mesdames Frou-Frou et Fi-fine the celebrated Regent Street *modistes* ;" and here follows a quarter of a column, describing the "marvellous" costume from top to bottom. Those worn by la Tache in the succeeding acts are similarly described. Those of her sister artistes come in for lengthy notices ; and then, when we have heard who painted the scenery, who supplied the Louis XV. furniture for the second act, and who devised the stage effects in the lighthouse scene, we read, "The piece, which is the joint production of Messrs. Pleasant and Brice, was well received by a large and fashionable audience." Dress—woman's dress—has swamped the dramatic critic ; his successor the man milliner, sails in triumph on a sea of *chiffons*.

Perhaps I ought not to say too much about the common-sense displayed by men generally in paying so little attention to fashion as regards their own attire ; but it must not be forgotten that during the present century—from the days when knee-breeches went out and the trouser reigned supreme—men have emancipated themselves from the trammels of *la mode*—have resolutely abandoned the extravagances of style which marked the beau of the second George's reign, the buck of his successor's period, and the 'swell' of the early Victorian era, on whom Thackeray threw such well-merited satire. Look at the picture of a Society man as he appeared at Ranelagh, at Vauxhall, or even at Cremorne in its palmiest days. Notice the patches, the rainbow lined garments, the laces, the ruffles, the profusion of jewellery, the mincing gait, and the affected air. Then compare this with the quiet garb of the club *habitue* of to-day, the black coat and vest, the pepper-and-salt trousers, the black hat the grey scarf, and the absence of rings, breast-pins and ornaments generally, and admit that men have freed themselves from the slavery in which women are still irretrievably bound.

We can wear a tweed suit all day, up to the hour when it is necessary to dress for dinner ; and our dress suit may be a couple of years old, and no one can detect the fact. Women must change their dress two or three times a day : must be 'suitably' attired for each pursuit: morning *neglige* for breakfast, walking costume for forenoon stroll, a smarter gown for the afternoon promenade *en voiture* or *a pied*, and then, the dinner gown, which is to mark *the* hour of the day And these gowns must all be of the newest style. Fancy a woman sitting down to dinner in a frock that she had worn nearly every evening for a year !

There was once a young matron who was going to a fancy-dress ball, and when she had donned her costume for the occasion, she went down to show herself off to her husband, an old but indulgent (and foolish) fellow.

"Why, what character do you represent, my dear ?" he asked, gazing at the scantily-clad form.

"Why, a Salad, of course, James," was the pert reply. "Don't you see the radishes, lettuces, spring onions, and all that sort of thing ?" and she pointed to the trimmings of a bodice that resembled a waist-band, with two straps to go over the shoulders.

"Ah ! of course. How stupid of me," answered the husband promptly. "A Salad—of course. Very pretty, my dear—very pretty. But—er—*don't* you think it wants a little more dressing ?"

A little *more* dressing ? Well, many of the women whom I meet at dinners, at "hops," at "at homes." and various other functions could well do with a little more dressing—certainly they could not well do with less, as far as the draping of the upper portion of the "female form divine" is concerned. What is the sense of it ? Why is it tolerated, this semi-nudity, that is demanded by the rules of society, and tolerated as a custom even in the most particular circles ? Were these women, to whom evening-dress is second nature, to be seen by a man just as they are putting on the body of a walking dress, they would blush with shame and vexation, even though nothing but the bare arms and a bit of the neck were exposed. Yet six hours later that same woman will calmly sail into the drawing-room, five minutes before the dinner gong sounds, with an amount of cuticle exposed to view that might—nay, certainly *would*—shock the modesty of an Indian squaw. She will appear in her stall or box at the theatre, and will seat herself at the supper table, in the same scanty attire. She will whirl round the ball-room clasped in masculine arms, to the strains of the newest valse, with a pair of masculine eyes fixed upon her, without a suspicion of consciousness or shame. She is not naturally immodest—fashion has made her callous, that is all : and quite enough too, if you ask me.

In some mysterious manner a pamphlet on Dress Reform found its ways on to the Club reading-room table last week, and out of curiosity I glanced through its pages. But with the question of bifurcated skirts, hygienic under-wear, or sanitary corsets I have nothing to do. Women are aping our manners, our customs, our sports, our habits, and even our very slang ; if they take to aping our very trousers, the line of demarcation between the sexes may as well be rubbed out altogether. That is not the sort of reform that is needed in women's dress. What we want is to teach a woman that there is no shame, no disgrace, in wearing a gown of last year's fashion as long as it is paid for ; that it is—or should be—an honour to dress in accordance with one's purse ; and that that purse should never be taxed for dress when there are other claims upon it. Above all, let the married woman cease to dress *at* other men, and dress only to please her husband.

And here 's where a word of warning will come in. You dressed to *catch* your husband—dress to *keep* him. You never allowed yourself to be seen *en deshabille* during your sweethearting days : take equal care to be always neatly apparelled for your husband's gaze. Many a man is caught by a pretty face and a neat, trim figure, set off by a jaunty hat and a fetching gown. He marries the wearer thereof, who, when the honeymoon is ended, makes her appearance at the breakfast table after a toilette of the briefest and most superficial character. This is a poor compliment to pay to the man who has shared his home and his fortune with you, especially when for society or for company you pay just the same attention to your personal appearance as you did for him before the knot was tied. What wonder that other and neater figures charm him ; that he admires the neatness and attention to appearances which he fails to find at home ? And you, poor little injured wife ! never reflect that it is your own indifference, neglect, and carelessness of appearances, that have brought about the estrangement.

The manufacture of Russian lace, in which women and girls are exclusively engaged, is spread over many governments, and upwards of 10,000 peasant households are occupied with the industry. The work is done in the isbas, or small log cottages. The appliances are very simple, costing something less than a rouble. Girls begin to work lace at the age of eight to ten years. The women not only make lace from different materials, such as linen and woollen threads and cotton silk, but they also make larger pieces, as shawls and dresses. The necessary material is obtained from the middle women to whom the finished lace is sold, and who peddle it all over Russia. The earnings of the Russian lacemakers are insignificant ; working 18 hours per day, a woman earns 20 copecks (about 5d.) and not more than 35 roubles, or about 3l. 15s. for the whole season.

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MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

The more closely we examine the Naval Estimates for the coming year observes a home paper, the more we are confirmed in our opinion that the Government would do well to take the country into their confidence and give particulars as to the details of their secret programme. As far as we can gather from a study of the Government's proposal, the money necessary to complete the vessels now proposed and building, excluding Naval Defence Act ships, in addition to the sum provided for new construction and armaments in this years estimates, will amount to over seven and a half millions. If we now refer back to the building programme recommended by Lord Charles Beresford last year—and Lord Charles was moderate in his demands compared with the majority of experts—we will find that six large battleships, ten Blakes, twelve Barfleurs, and ten smaller ironclads of a new class were asked for. It must be remembered that this programme was formulated before the loss of the Victoria, after which event we may be justified in assuming that Lord Charles would have altered the number of battleships required from six to seven. Against this we are now promised ten first-class battleships, two first-class and six second-class cruisers, besides smaller craft, such as torpedo-catchers and sloops, so allowing for the three extra battleships and the second-class cruisers not specified by Lord Charles Beresford. We would insist on the portion of the programme now kept secret providing for the construction of at least seven Barfleurs, eight first-class cruisers, and six small ironclads of the type suggested by Lord Charles.

This would result in our fleet of battleships being strengthened by the addition of ten monster ships and seven Barfleurs, instead of seven Royal Sovereigns (including one to replace the Victoria) and twelve Barfleurs. We thus lose two in number, but the addition all the same would be almost, if not quite, of equal power. This additional construction which we have sketched out, and which we put forward as the minimum consistent with safety, will cost about £9,210,000, bringing the total cost of the programme—which is to be completed in five years from now, as far as ships and guns are concerned—to nearly seventeen millions, to be spread over four years, or about four and a quarter million annually. If we now turn to the subject of docks, dredging, and harbour works generally, we find that the Government estimates that considerably over four millions will be required for newworks of this nature; but as only a little over £100,000 is taken this year for this purpose, we shall have to find over a million annually for the next four years for this branch of our naval defences alone. In our opinion this estimate of the Admiralty's of over four millions is considerably under the mark, as the sum allotted to increased dock accomodation is ludicrously inadequate, when it is remembered that in five years' time we shall have no less than ten more monster battleships requiring docks of the largest size for their repair.

Is our Army in India asks the "Army Navy Gazette" thoroughly qualified to meet a European enemy? This is the question which appears to have come to the front more than any other of late, in our Eastern Empire. It is one, moreover, to which a fairly satisfactory answer can be given. We all know what faith is to be placed in our soldiers when sent against frontier tribes or other half savage foes. On that score there is not the slightest anxiety. But a natural desire has been expressed to know in what degree our officers are prepared, by their military education, to face those who have studied in the modern European school, and who have reduced their knowledge to practice in Continental grand manœuvres. According to the latest accounts the matter stands very much as follows. The annual camps of exercise from a useful means of training the officers in the command of large bodies, although comparatively few can be tested in this way. But the tests, according to the "Pioneer," do not, when applied, prove the possession of distinguished ability. At the same time, it is admitted that some "stand out as sound practical soldiers." This itself is something to have been demonstrated, and supplies a sound foundation on which to build. The regimental commanding officers are generally young men who are desirous of being in touch with the progress of the day; they are, as a rule, devoted to their profession and eager for employment on active service. It may emphatically be said that the Journal of the Indian United Service Institution furnishes abundant proof that there are many officers in the Indian Army whose zeal and attainments could not be surpassed by the officers of any country. Under the two months' course of garasrion instruction, which is eminently practical, a high standard of education has been reached. In point of fact, the quality of the work done has never been so good as it now is. Tactics and topography are noted by the Director of Military Education as two subjects in which special improvement has been made. Three hundred officers were examined last year, among whom there were, of course, some failures, but the general results were good and the outlook is most hopeful.

The "Veterinary Record" discusses The Suppression of Glanders in an article of considerable length, in which horse-owners of all classes will have been interested. It is not our intention to follow the writer throughout his line of argument, but on behalf of the Army some remarks may be made with regard to one or two points. In the first place it appears to us that when the freedom of the Army from this disease is mentioned sufficient stress is not laid on the fact that if similar care, regularity and supervision, prevailed in private stables glanders would be almost unknown. It is most creditable to the military system of horse management, and to the Veterinary Department of the Army, that for a long time there have been no cases of glanders among Army horses. London is the hotbed of the disease, and we cannot help thinking that stringent measures are necessary for its suppression. The reasonableness of this will be apparent if it is remembered that there is a market in London for any quantity of old worn-out animals which, in a kinder and more thoughtful age, will all be sent to homes of rest. Secondly, these exhausted creatures fall into the hands of poor and brutal men, as a rule, and are worked to death. Thirdly, ignorance, dirt, and limited space, together with greed and cruelty, added to the foregoing conditions, combine to create an atmosphere of disease in which glanders may be said to live and thrive perennially. In London, where 90 per cent. of all the glanders in England is found, there is a constant danger to Army horses, whether in billets or on the march, and it seems perfectly right that the owners of horses in the metropolis should either protect themselves, or be considered chiefly responsible for the presence of disease in their stables. Another contention of the writer is that glanders and farcy are two separate and distinct diseases, which should be combated in two different ways. In this, we venture to say, he takes too much for granted. It is questionable whether farcy has ever been permanently cured. Something resembling it has, of course, disappeared, but the balance of probability is that the two ailments should receive the same treatment. In Sir F. Fitz Wygram's last edition of Horses and Stables, a book revised this year by an authority so respected as Veterinary Major Matthews, it is said that they are merely modifications of one and the same disease. One or the other may lie dormant for a long time, but will be brought out by bad ventilation, imperfect drainage, insufficient and unsuitable food, dirt, and general neglect in the stable management. All these are rife in London, and glanders is their natural consequence. For the sake of the horse, if for nothing else, we hope for efficiently remedial measures.

Questions in Parliament are not always useful, indeed they may very often become mischievous. We are becoming gradually habituated to the idea that nothing is too high or too low for the modern M.P., but certainly the asking of such questions as that which stood in Mr. Willans-Nusseys name the other day is a thing which from the Service standpoint cannot be too strongly deprecated. In theory it is very right and proper that the member for a Parliamentary division should consider the interests of his constituents his especial care; but even the youngest member ought to understand that there are subjects which are well let alone, among which, we venture to think, is the maintaining of the discipline of the local depot. Military subjects are, as a rule, a great stambling-blcok to the average civilian, and members of Parliament are, we fear, no exception. Even from the standpoint of its triviality the question which Mr. Nussey had to put was a mistake, for the way in which the Secretary of State for War met the question showed that he regarded it as a mere waste of the valuable time of the House. But from the military point of view it has a far deeper significance; for the interference with the petty details of the depot can only serve to hamper the commanding officer, whose hands, as any of Mr. Nussey's soldier friends could have told him, are quite full enough already. There is, we venture to think, a point at which even a politician's thirst for universal information should cease.

An important question is being discussed in Canada, viz., is that country prepared for war? Major General Herbert, the British officer commanding the Canadian Militia, made a short but significant speech at the annual banquet of the Toronto Board of Trade held lately. Lord Aberdeen, the Governor General, and several Federal Ministers were present, and they probably realised better than the general company could how far the commandant was giving guarded public utterance to ideas which have occupied much official attention of late. The absence of a permanent and efficient system of defence has been much emphasised in General Herbert's report. He was not an alarmist, said General Herbert, but, standing aloof from party strife, as he did, he could not but see how at any moment serious complications might arise. The possible and very probable result of war to Canada would be disaster, because the local forces would not be in a position to combine with the other two branches of the British forces.

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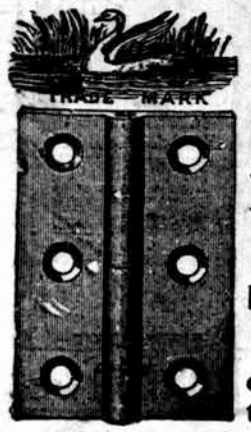

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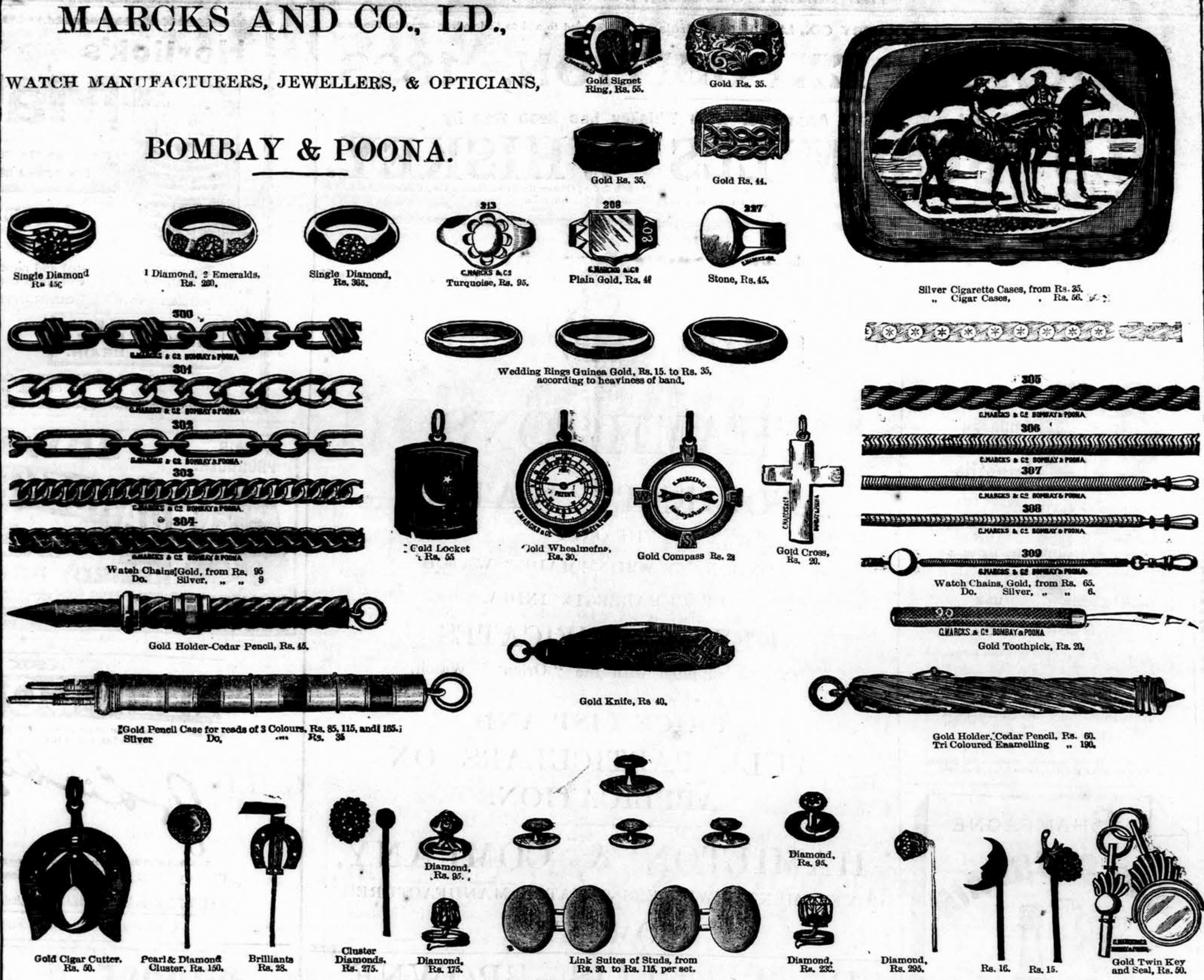

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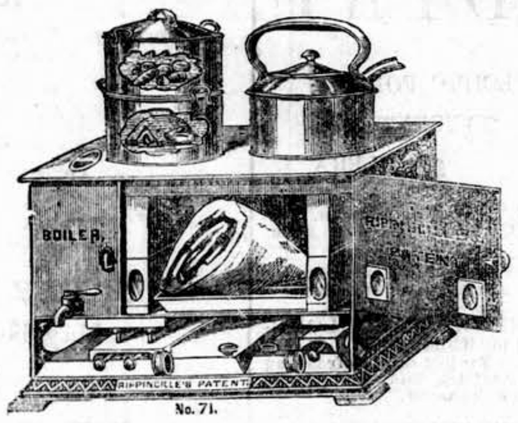

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